HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 102— BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 26 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

& O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

AIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

ll passengers are required to be in session of passports.

ate.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
27 Aug.	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND.		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16.568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16.088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANa ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA Calnay ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
26th Aug.	VARELA ..		Busreh via Karachi
31st ,,	KAMPARA ..		East & South Africa
31st ,,	BARJORA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
*3rd Sept.	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
*5th ,,	VITA ..		Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

* Weather permitting.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	1 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru..	26th Aug.	30th Aug.
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 10 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Diver, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
1926 Another Year of Record Progress
NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 Increase Rs. 59,08,000 / 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 Increase Rs. 94,97,000
THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.
THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.
Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.
H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.
—Remarkable Progress—
New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. / 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. / 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.
BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.
BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS
WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS
Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A gentleman, experienced in export and import business and in canvassing. A European or Anglo-Indian preferred. Apply with the expected remuneration to the Manager, The All-India Advertising & Order Supplying Agency, 97, Hewett Road, ALLAHABAD.
A 29191

WANTED—A MATRIC or P. E. strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Sportsman preferred. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Apply to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur State, C. I.
A 29170

WANTED—LECTURER in Biology, Grade Rs. 100/- p.m. rising to Rs. 200/- by triennial increments. Post temporary, likely to be permanent. M. Sc. preferred. Apply immediately stating qualifications and experience to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College.
A 29192

WANTED for the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, from 1st November, 1927, one ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in the grade of Rs. 150-15-300 per month, with Provident Fund benefits. Starting salary according to qualifications. Applicants must be graduates in Engineering of a recognised University, and be able to take classes in Electrical Engineering. Application stating the experience since graduation, and the minimum starting salary expected, should reach the Principal before the 15th September, 1927, at the latest.
A 29167

WANTED—For the Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, Moradabad, a HEAD MASTER. Should be trained designer and drawing Master with good educational qualifications and managing capacities. A gentleman possessing experience of brasswork will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with testimonials to:—Mr. JAGDISH PRASAD MEHRA, Pleader, Trustee and Hony. Treasurer, Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, MORADABAD (U.P.)
A 29171

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1|4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.
K1.

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem.
(Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BEST TONIC!
CHANGE OF AIR
CHANGE OF SCENE
CHEAP FARES
1st & 2nd Class Return Tickets
At Specially Reduced Rates
During the
PARSEE NEW YEAR
SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 13TH
For Journeys of 50 Miles or more
Between any Stations on the
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Dahanu Road, Gholvad, Daman Road
NAVSARI SURAT BROACH
BARODA AHMEDABAD KATHIAWAR MOUNT ABU.
29188

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (GANESH CHATURTHI & SAMVATSARI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th August, 1927.
29158

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 59 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment at present is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 1,500.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the leave regulations and the Municipal provident fund.

The candidate selected by the Corporation will in the first instance be appointed to act as Dy. Municipal Commissioner with effect from such date not later than 1st April, 1928, as may be convenient, when the present incumbent will proceed on leave pending retirement and will be confirmed as Dy. Municipal Commissioner subject to his work being found satisfactory on the date of the retiremet of the present incumbent.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificate of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st October, 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay,
Dated 12th August, 1927.
29138

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

DAR-UL-ULOOM (Muslim High School) Panchgani RE-OPENS after vacation on the 1st of September, 1927. The School premises are recently thoroughly redone up and are fitted with latest Sanitary arrangements. An Electric Lighting Set, a Cinema and a Unique Water Hydram Pumping sets are installed ensuring perfect comfort and conveniences of the students. The schools own vast acreage of land, provides ample playground (over 50 Acres) for the recreation and sports of the Boys. The teaching staff consists of Experienced and qualified graduates, undergraduates and trained teachers and Moulvie Sahib for religious teachings. Boarding and Lodging arrangements are entrusted in the hands of an experienced Superintendent assisted by a lady for the care of the young boys. A qualified Scout Master is also engaged for the training of Boy Scouts.

University Examination results of the School for the past three years have been very encouraging and can stand in good comparison with best of schools.

The School can now admit few more boys and intending parents are kindly requested to apply without delay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, MR. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1927 and must have completed a school education up to a standard, which is three standards short of matriculation. There will be a qualifying examination conducted in English and a medical test of fitness, at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of two terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to rupees fifty for each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those, who obtain a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates Certificate.

Further information can be obtained from the SECRETARY of the Governing Body, Training Ship "DUFFERIN", c/o Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

29163

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Barir Building, Pydhony, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1022 of 1927.

MADANGOPAL KISSONLAL ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
HARIRAM JAINARAYAN .. Defendant.

To,

RAMI, widow of Jainarayan Badrinarayan.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiff will apply to the Judge in Chambers on 16th day of September, 1927, to have you or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minor Defendant Hariram Jainarayan.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1927.

Yours truly,
THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29193

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UNDRIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1234 of 1927, (Vemnabai vs. Motiji Oodhaji and Co.) pursuant to the directions contained in the decree and the decretal order of reference dated the 20th July, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure free from Sanad, situate at Undria Street, admeasuring about 107-1|9 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 465-467, New No. 7732, Old Survey No. 2496, 1|2497, New Survey No. 3967, together with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 304, Street No. 163, 165, 167 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage on the West by Undria Street, on the North by public passage, and on the South by property of Dada Miya Dalvi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO TARACHAND PARASRAM, JEWELLERS.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Tarachand Parasram, Jewellers, handsome and valuable specially made to order household furniture, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back and marble top sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, solid brass bedsteads with spring wire and mattresses, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy swing with electric lights and silk tapestry lined, cloth and gown cupboards, large office tables, mirror back screens, hatstands, Jacobean furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the Sale.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH INST. AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT CHOWPATI, OPPOSITE THE BAND STAND, BOMBAY GARAGE BUILDING (MEHER BUILDING) PROPERTY OF J. WILLIAMS, ESQ., OF BOMBAY GARAGE AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, E. lamp, and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oilpaintings, English Ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror side boards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, lined Pagamoid leather, and full springed, fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bed steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in **The Freshman**
A Rolin Picture
Metro Goldwyn Corp.

Just the Kind of a Girl That No Fellow Could Forget!

Charming Romance! Worlds of Fun! Thrills!

Just Full of the Things That Make You Happy!

It sweeps you off your feet with enjoyment.

Time:—6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.

Prices: Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, 12 ans. 6 ans. including Tax.

Free list entirely suspended.

PATHE CINENA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage on
Saturday, 27th Aug. 27, at 8-30 p.m.
EKACHA PYALA
Sunday, 28th Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
MENAKA
Wednesday, 31st Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
SWAYAMWAR
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
RATES AS USUAL.
Book your seats immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KURLA OLD AGRA ROAD NEXT TO KHOJA'S SANATORIUM.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 1374 of 1925.
Messrs. ESSABHAI NAZMUDDIN CHINWALLA and Brothers ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMEDHUSSEIN PITALWALA and another ..... Defendants.

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Essabhai Nazmuddin Chinwalla and Essoofally Ebrahimji. Receivers appointed in the above suit by the Consent Decree dated 4th February, 1927, and in persuance of the directions contained in the said consent Decree Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property at Kurla on the premises on Friday, the 26th day of August, 1927, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of field and Bhagayat land or ground together with messuage tenement house and bunglow standing thereon situate lying and being at Mowje Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement 1-1|2, 3|4, 1 and 3-1|2 Gunthas equivalent to 847 Square Yards or thereabouts the Government assessment whereof is annas 6 per annum registered under Survey No. 256 Pot Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are now converted into non-agricultural S. 82 and Entry No. 2649 and assessed by the Koorla Municipality under No. 1 and bounded as folliws:—On the East by the Public Bazar Road on the West and South by the ground of Meherban Malak Saheb Saya Kurla and on the North partly by the ground of Foras Kalmat Souza and partly by the ground of Inas Ludho.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Solicitors at Humam Street and Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal at Hornby Road, Attorneys for the Receivers at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST-DAY LAST CHANCE

Krishna's Well-known Production

Flood Havoc in Gujarat

See the Horrors of Floods. In Nine Pathetic Parts.

KRISHNA CINEMA

TO-DAY at 7 P.M.
CHARITY SHOW
on behalf of
IDAR FLOOD RELIEF FUND
Entire Income will be given in said Fund.
All are requested to help the sufferers.

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

REMEMBER THURSDAY
the 1st September, 1927.
SPECIAL SHOW
FOR
LADIES
AT 2 P.M.
Half the income will be given in the Gujarat Relief Fund.
All women are cordially invited.

COMMERCIAL

RICANS

weather unfavourable ing. Futures 25 to 31

Bombay, August 25. futures market register- nce in the prices of on reports of continued her, inducing further g. The weekly weather he Government states t week, the weather was ere is general deteriora- pects. There is increas- weevil in many sections. y. es are far from satis- ate rainfall is reported klahoma retarding plant sing weevil damage. are likely to result in a reduction in private crop weather does not improve further heavy reductions. his level, there is some ac- market and prices of cloth spond to the rise in raw there margin of profits- clining and may become a uge trade demand. eve in higher prices, we re- ow the advances cautiously ng on dips with a view to ng markets.

BLES:—

el Bros. have received the es:—dated 24th. October highest 21-61 (2.52 est 21-22 (11-22). 9-15 p.m.—Light to moderate Arkansas and Oklahoma. 10 a.m.—New York Cables:— k increasingly unfavourable ts. Basis spot cotton in the nced 35 points. In many cas- cturers are able to obtain fer valent advances to rise in cot- pect still higher, but speculative should be confined to good reac- rpool 8-45 p.m.—Continued specula- buying. Straddle buying and trade call sales. Weather may clear ex rkansas.

kly Government Weather Report favourable, deterioration of crop, wes- in many sections, dryness in Texas. Messrs. Langley & Co. have received following replies to their queries from pool correspondents:— at is your opinion? at is the technical position of the et? at size crop is being discounted at nt prices? hat is your estimate condition and s as on 15th August? Replies:— New York interest is long. Outside in- est is long. Think it safer to sell on an advance n to buy on a further decline. Market discounting 13 millions. Our estimate is 13,700,000. Expect Bureau 13 1/4 (million). Further following cable is received:— Weekly weather report unfavourable. ll weevil damage. Hot weather Texas. Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have re- ved the following cable from their L rpool friends:— "Weekly weather report bullish, con- tion generally poor to fair, deterioration e to weevil and dryness Texas North- ast section fair to good, South-East or." Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's N ork friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co ble under date 24th instant as under:— "Weekly weather report unfavourable." hink that caution advisable at present."

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 24.

Para Rubber, Value, Sept.-Oct. 13-3-4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 24.
October	21.50 plus .31
December	21.72 plus .27
January	21.73 plus .25
March	21.97 plus .30
May	22.00 plus .27
Middling Spot	21.70 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 24.
October	21.33 plus .28
January	21.66 plus .29
Middling Spot	20.93 plus .28

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 24.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York, 10-30 a.m.	
October	21.33
January	21.59
March	21.80
New York, Noon Call.	
October	21.38
January	21.56
March	21.76
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
October	21.15
January	21.47
March	21.65

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, Aug. 24. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
August	11.09 plus .39
September	11.11 plus .38
October	11.16 plus .38
November	11.19 plus .39
December	11.24 plus .37
January	11.29 plus .39
February	11.30 plus .40
March	11.34 plus .40
April	11.34 plus .40
May	11.36 plus .40
June	11.29 plus .39
July	11.28 plus .39
August	11.21 plus .38
Middling Spot	11.22 plus .24

SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Scinde, Good	8.75 plus .20
,, Fully Good	8.95 plus .20
,, Fine	9.15 plus .20
Bengal, Good	8.75 plus .20
,, Fully Good	8.95 plus .20
,, Fine	9.15 plus .20
Oomra, Good	9.15 plus .20
,, Fully Good	9.40 plus .20
,, Fine	9.65 plus .20
Broarh, Good	9.45 plus .20
,, Fully Good	9.75 plus .20
,, Fine	10.05 plus .20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
August	19.19 plus .31
September	19.29 plus .31
October	19.46 plus .31
November	19.61 plus .28
December	19.60 plus .30
January	19.58 plus .30
February	19.55 plus .31
March	19.53 plus .32
April	19.53 plus .32
May	19.50 plus .32
June	19.49 plus .30
July	19.49 plus .33
August	19.49 plus .33
Sakellaridis F.G.F., Spot	20.10 plus .30

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Aug. 24.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	£8-17-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, Aug-Sept.	£18-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Buyers, Aug.-Sept.	£18-15-0

LONDON METALS.

	London, Aug. 24.
Copper, English Best Selected	£60-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£71
Yellow Metal	£63-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£289-3/4

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Aug. 24.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery, Buyers, Sept.-Dec.	31/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery Paid and Sellers, Jan.-Apl.	32/1-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Aug. 24.
Silver.—Market very quiet.	
Spot	25-1/8
Forward	25-1.8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Aug. 24.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Aug. 24.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3/4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£86-5/8
Conversion Loan 4 p. c.	£76-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£60-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£92-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Aug. 24. Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Aug. 24.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted,
T.T. Milan on London	89.24
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Aug. 24.
Barletta Russo. per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	53 6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	54/9
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	54/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, Oct. and Nov.	54/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Aug. 24.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.	
C. and F. Calcutta, Aug.-Sept., per cwt.	15/0
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	15/3
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	15/6
C. and F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	15/4-3/4
C. and F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	15/5-1/2

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The local Silver Market opened quiet at Rs. 56/15 for Bhadarma and improved on Scattered buying as under:—

Ready	Rs.. 57/1.			
Bhadarma	56/15	57/2	56/15	57/2
Asho	57/-	57/3	57/-	57/3

Shanghai Exchange 2-5 3/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Ready	21-8-9
Bhadarma	21-8-3
Asho	21-8-3

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 15 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady 1 all.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84.11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.2.
Tone of Silver.—Very quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. America offered silver after the price had been fixed. There are no buyers in the market except at under quoted rates.
American Cross Rate dol. 4/86 5/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Yesterday being the First Paryusan of Jains, the Local Market remained entirely (Kanta and Soda both) closed.

To-day the market has ruled steady and the prices are unchanged around Tuesday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 15/- Per cwt.
Transhp Rs. 10/- Per F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur. Sh. 14/10 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Aug. Sh. 14/10 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Sep. Sh. 15/- Per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/4 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/7 1/2 Per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F:—Aug. Sh. 15/- Per F.B.H.
September Sh. 15/2 Per F.B.H.
Oct-Nov-Dec Sh. 15/6 Per F.B.H.
Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/9 1/2 Per F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/4 Per F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 14/12 Per F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED.

	London, Aug. 24.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Buyers, Aug.-Sept.	£17-12-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Buyers, Sept.-Oct.	£17-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Shipment, London, Paid, Aug.-Sept.	£16-2-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.-Sept.	£18-5-0

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES IMPROVING.

SECURITIES WEAK.

MILL SHARES: Bombay, Aug. 25.

Cotton mill shares ruled steady with some improvement in favourite scrips. Dyeings were rather firm. Nagpurs are in good demand. If cotton rules steady, further rise is possible in the near future.

MISCELLANEOUS:

There was slight improvement in Tata Iron Shares. Scindia shared ruled firm with a better demand. Tata Hydros closed steady.

SECURITIES:

The Securities Market ruled rather steady to-day.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 951/4.
Century Rs. 426/4.
Colaba Land Rs. 138/12.
Crescent Rs. 210.
E. Pabaney Rs. 261-4.
E. D. Sassoon Rs. 0/15/6
Fazulbhoy Rs. 922/8.
Finlay Rs. 152-8.
Gokak Rs. 131/8.
Indore Malwa Rs. 373/12.
Khatau Makanji Rs. 95.
Madhowji Ord. Rs. 115.
Meyer Sassoon Rs. 85.
Nagpore Rs. 553/12.
Nagpore Pref. Rs. 485.
New Great Rs. 310.
Pearls Rs. 177-8.
Phoenix Rs. 397/8.
Simplex Rs. 173/12.
Swan Rs. 157-8.
Swadeshi Rs. 523/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Rs. 273/12.
Andhra Ord. Rs. 805.
Andhra Pref. Rs. 985.
B. B. Petrol Rs. 5-13.
Bundi Cement Rs. 29/8.
Bombay Steam Ord. Rs. 207/8.
Bombay Steam Pref. Rs. 252/8.
Burma Ord. Rs. 653/12.
Burma New Rs. 243/12.
Bombay Tramway O. Rs. 145/10.
Bombay Tramway Pref. xd. Rs. 63/4.
C. I. Mining Rs. 25/12.
Indian Bleaching Rs. 235.
Indian Cement Ord. Rs. 190/10.
Indian Cement Ord. Rs. 191/4.
Katni Cement Defd. Rs. 590.
New Indian Assurance Rs. 25-14.
Scindia Steam Rs. 16/12.
Shivrajpurs Rs. 53/8.
Tata Steel Ord. Rs. 51.
Tata Steel Defd. Rs. 157/8.
Tata Steel 1st Pref. Rs. 143.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-11/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/4/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 1st September settlement 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75-11. 1945-55 Rs. 107-4 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 24.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Rs. 91/8.
Tata Hydro O. Rs. 1,091/4.
Tata Hydro Pref. Rs. 1,020.
Tata Power Or. Rs. 557-8.
Tata Power Pref. Rs. 865.
Central Bank Rs. 28/2.
Imperial F. P. Rs. 1,412/8.
Imeprial P. P. Rs. 352/8.
India Bank Rs. 79/8.

MESSRS VURDHMAN CO., ON COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 25.

AMERICA:—

Since our last report there has been a rapid and continuous improvement in prices due mainly to reports of increase of weevils and crop deterioration. The nett advance for the week is 165 points for January futures.

On Tuesday last the Bureau estimated the ginnings upto 13th August at 4,57,000 bales. The ginnings so early in the season do not convey any idea as to the size of the ultimate crop. But, nevertheless, they have left the impression that the crop movement is not so brisk as expected.

There has undoubtedly been a tendency on the part of private estimates to substantially reduce the size of the crop and as yet there is nothing to indicate that they will retrace their steps. It is not improbable that this campaign will continue for some days more until trade is satiated with bullish news. We think that the prices will be carried still further up, and therefore, we advise to go long.

BOMBAY:—

Prices in the local market have been decidedly firm and the net improvement for the week is about Rs. 30. Early in the week local trade and shippers were the chief buyers but later on option dealers, nervous shorts and some Japanese buyings contributed much to the strength of the market.

The expected demand from Japan seems to have set in and Japanese houses are buyers of good Berar, Mooglai and low grade Oomras. If the demand from Japan continues and America remains steady we look for higher prices and would advise buying on every dip.

ALL TENDERS REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

All tenders for sterling received to-day were rejected. £50,000 will be offered on 30th instant on the same conditions as previously.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest of demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A. P.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Articles Castorseeds Delivery Sep. Opening Rs. 52/10 Highest Rs. 52/14 Lowest Rs. 52/6 Closing Rs. 52/9. Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/12 Highest Rs. 50/- Lowest Rs. 49/8 Closing Rs. 49/11. Cottonseeds Delivery Jan. Opening Rs. 4/12/3 Highest Rs. 4/13 Lowest Rs. Nil Closing Rs. 4/12/9. Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 55/12 Highest Rs. 56/- Lowest Rs. 55/10 Closing Rs. 55/13.

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Aug. 24.
Demand Bills	485.75

COFFEE.

	New York, Aug. 24.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	13-1/2

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 25.

S S Nyanza, Gordon, Shanghai.
S S Lornaston, Brown, Marmagoa.
S S Chinkoa, Johnston, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.

S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Birkenfels, Bremner, Hamburg.

LOADING.

August 25.

Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Madrid for Hull.

S S Lornaston: The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Lornaston arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Chinkoa: The B I S N Co's steamer Chinkoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Varela: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Birkenfels: The L Edwards Ltd steamer Birkenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Mantua will arrive to-day from London at about 5 a.m. with the outward mails of the 11th inst., a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

August 25.

S S China for London: 3 bdles carpets A Azizullaoff, 19 bdles lamb skins, leopard skins and lion skins M A Md. Sidiq Kapur, 1 case lizard skins Eastern Express Co., 2 bales cow calf hides East Indi: Hides and Skin Tannaries, 87 cwt apricot and 52 cwt pepper E Virjee and Co., 48 bdles lamb skins H A Aminoff, 14 bales goat skins and 5 cases lizard skins A H L Tharia, 4 cases cotton prints Cox and King Ltd., 40 bales cow hides P Hassam, 13 bales cow hides and 10 bales lizard skins M H Ladha.

For Gibralter: 1 bale carpet D Chellaram and Co.

For Constantinopie: 3 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Unicoi for New York: 315 cwt gum kadaya S Chapsee and Co., 15 bales carpets Eastern Express Co.

For Philadelphia: 2 cases hand fans Cox and King Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 58 bales wool raw M Motilal, 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co., 490 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 34 bales wool raw Ganshamdas, 118 bales wool raw C Ramsaroop, 10 bales wool raw G Gumanmal, 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Travers and Co, 100 bales cotton varn waste M Narottamdas, 120 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 455 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co, 446 bales cotton, 150 bales wool D Koondanmal.

For Glasgow: 300 bdles shooks and 50 bdles iron hoops C Palmer and Co.

S S City of Madrid for Hull: 7000 cwt castorseed, and 1000 cwt cotton seeds D Sassoon and Co., 2000 cwt mora seed and 6900 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg: 75 cwt gum olibanum A H Mowjee and Co., 100 cwt casien powder Thos Cook and Son.

S S Gamaria for Havre: 220 bales cotton H Laljee and Co., 42 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg: 550 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 109 cwt dry ginger M Bhutta and Co., 1280 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 56 bales cotton Raili Bros.

For Rotterdham: 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 645 cwt linseed oil cakes M Bhuta and Co.

For Antwerp: 50 bales hemp J Dayal.

For Ghent: 72 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Cracovia for Trieste: 50 cwt gum olibanum A H Mowjee, 32 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co., 155 bales cotton yarn Volkart Bros., 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Venice: 330 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Varna: 39 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe: 760 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co., 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Moji: 500 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

August, 25.

S S Pilsna from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestino:—10 bdles and 769 cases iron chains, 148 cases enamel ware, 89 cases and 3 bdles rubber shoes, 640 cts folding chairs, 16 cases petrol cookers, 4719 reels barbed iron wire, 44 cts artificial slate, 100 drums calcium carbides, 236 bales news printing paper, 47 cases tin ware, 47 cases leonical ware, 3067 cases glass bangles, 730 cases iron nails, 265 cases bolts and nuts, 611 pcs steel plates, 10 cases art silk yarn, 62 cases safety patches, 34 bales card boards, 14 cases tin boxes, 51 cases cotton embroideries, 10 cases cotton twill, 115 cases electric lamps, 248 bales paper, 22 cases electric bulbs, 36 bdles and 6990 pcs M.S. bars, 37 cts seats, 220 pcs M.S. joists, 25 cases playing cards, 33 cases glass beads, 60 bags glue, 55 cases glue pastic, 48 cases earthen ware, 31 cases cotton thread, 10 cases Berlin wool, 94 cases tin ware, 34 cases imitation silver and gold lametta wire, 17 cases boras sheets, 10 cases tin boxes, 13 cases electric motors, 62 cases and 18 bdles macroni, 118 bdles sheep skins, 27 cases woollen lasts, 35 cases hollow glass, 1128 cases wire nails, 17 cases boards, 61 cases lamp parts, 30 drums bleaching powder, 17 bales bank paper, 21 cases tin boxes, 90 cases glass plates, 185 rolls asd 367 bales news printing paper, 23 cases wooden lasts, 285 bales and 25 cases paper 81 cases hollow glass, 59 cases nickel silver.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date. Rainfall at Colaba Point. 0.31. Fort. 0.18. J. J. Hospital 0.10.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 54.98, Fort 69.32, J. J. Hospital 54.05.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925. Colaba Point. 43.07, Fort. 48. Hospital 46.22.

Total for the corresponding period of 1920 at Colaba Point. 56.71, Fort. 83.18, J. J. Hospital 66.92.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.744 inches (.017 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.693 inches (normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—019 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity during at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement if wind in 24 hours 180 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.61 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.05 inches.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 23hrs 47m yesterday (I.S.T.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Muhammad Usman Khan as Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay.

Mr. Dhanjishah Cawasji Bilimoria to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. Chintaman Mahadev Mate, on relief to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Honourable Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., to be on special duty in the Home Department of the Secretariat.

The Honourable Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, C.I.E., I.C.S., to hold charge temporarily, in addition to his own duties, of the office of the Collector of Poona.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to be Collector of Hyderabad.

Mr. D. V. Vyas, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad.

Mr. K. S. Kulkarny to act as Assistant Professor of Agriculture.

On relief by Mr. Whyte, Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Spencer, I.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division.

On return from leave Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar, L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

On relief by Mr. Timms, Shantaram Balkrishna Rege, B.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Kanara Division.

On return from leave Mr. Venkatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona Drainage Construction Division.

SEC. 144 PROCLAIMED

DELHI, August 24.

Section 144 has been proclaimed in Delhi prohibiting the use of lathi, dagger or any other deadly weapon for two months.

The Hindus of Delhi are still excited over the last night's fracas and the police are patrolling the locality and the city is well guarded for any eventuality.—Free Press.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)			£ 103. 0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 4. 2.6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock			£ 87.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)			£ 0. 10.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108. 0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 8.3
Burma Corporation Ltd.			£ 0.14.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 5. 9.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)			£ 99. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)			£ 97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)			£ 1. 1.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China			£ 20. 2.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 3.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.			£ 6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes			£ 16.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.			£ 115. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock			£ 70. 10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)			£ 93.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock			£ 60. 10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)			£ 102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)			£ 101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.			£ 2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited			£ 3. 2.9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 0.18.3
National Bank of India Ltd			£ 50.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)			£ 6. 1.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.			£ 9. 15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 o/o Debs.			£ 81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.			£ 4.11.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)			£ 194.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)			£ 88.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)			£ 100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)			£ 99. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)			£ 102. 0.0

Remarks.—Market steady.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotatios by cable from their London agents.

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. £	1 2 6
4½% India Loan 1950/55	93 10 0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 7 3
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 4 0
Attock Oil.	0 17 0
Associated Portland Cement	0 19 9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 5 0
Burma Copn.	0 13 10½
British American Tobacco.	5 3 0
Courtaulds Ord.	6 14 0
Calico Printers	1 5 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	1 17 0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	4 2 6
English Elec. Co., Ord.	0 8 6
Fine Spinners Ord.	2 6 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	4 17 6
Siemens Bros.	1 6 6
Central Provinces Manganese.	5 18 9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 11 3
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	2 2 3
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8. 3
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	2 2 9
Soudan Plantations.	4 10 0
Vickers Ord.	0 11. 9
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 13 9
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 3 0

Remarks:—Government Securities—Steady but little doing.
General Securities—Steady. Oil shares—Steady.

RELIEF WORK IN GUJARAT

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ACTIVITIES.

About the beginning of this month the Bombay Prarthtana Samaj started a fund of its own for the relief of distress in Gujarat. It knew that there were other agencies at work which could organise relief on a large scale, yet it felt that the work to be done was so immense and to be really effective in the villages required each individual villager to be approached and his needs carefully ascertained and lovingly supplied. Hence, it thought, that there was ample scope for such relief work as it could under-take without in any way interfering with the work of larger organisation. Accordingly it sent its representative, the Rev. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis to Ahmedabad to inbestigat e local conditions and select his field of work. At Ahmedabad there is a Prarthana Samaj of which Sir Ramabhai Nilkanth is President and from which he could rely on receiving substantial help of various kinds. After interviewing the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and other local notabilities, he selected the village of Rakhial for his operations. He found that the villagers there were not in need of food and all the clothes they required were being locally supplied. What was wanted was money for seeds and rebuilding of huts. He then made a census of the village population, the extent of the holdings of each villager the house or houses he had owned before the floods as also the quantity of jowar and other seeds he required for resowing purposes. An estimate of the total requirements of the village comes to Rs. 7,000. He arranged with the local dealers to supply seeds at moderate prices. A sum of rupees 1,000 was sent to him from here which he utilised in purchasing and distributing seed. This first want being met, the question now is one of house construction. He reports that the Bhangis of the village are the hardest hit. Their huts have all been washed away. Accordingly he is helping them to rebuild decent shelter for which he requires a sum of Rs. 2,000 immediately. When the Bhangis have their huts rebuilt for them the wants of other villagers in that direction will be attended to. This latter work is estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000. Efforts are being made to raise this amount and Dr. Chitnis will be placed in funds as soon as they are raised here. Some of the neighbouring villages were also inspected to ascertain the extent of their needs but they were found to be greater than the funds at the disposal of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj could meet. The idea of the Samaj is to take one village only at a time for purposes of reconstruction and when the villagers are reset on their legs, to attend to other villages if funds could be found for the purpose. Its representative will attend to the sanitation of the village where he is working and will avail himself of such help as he can secure from Government officers and other persons who may be in a position to help him. He thinks there is no fear of overlapping. as the villagers do not willingly accept charity unless compelled to do so by extreme poverty. They are always unable to accept tagavi from Government as they cannot secure the sureties which Government requires them to furnish nor are they willing to accept loans of money. What is wanted therefore to relieve suffering is private charity which will supply their wants. Any good work undertaken does not languish for want of help. It need hardly be said that Dr Chitnis gets help from members of the Ahmedabad Prarthana Samaj as also from a professor of the Gujarat College and from Miss Bhogwat of the Training College. Many others will willingly give their help if it is required.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, General Secretary of the South Indian Liberal Federation, is leaving for Bombay on Thursday night, to attend the special session of the Non-Brahmin Conference.—Free Press.

RECONSTRUCTING GUJARAT.

WANTED 5 CRORES FOR A LOAN SCHEME.

The following scheme has been proposed by Mr. Ramrai Munshi, Secretary, Indian Farmers and Peasants' Federation Ahmedabad:—

It is trite to say that Gujarat is ruined. Its villages are devastated. The agriculturists have lost their all. Their grain, their belongings, and their chattel. Their crops sowings have been destroyed, and all the laes incurred in expenses of cultivation have gone to naught. They have not the money for immediate recultivation; and the tuccavi is offered by the Government on the unacceptable terms of the joint bond system which the agriculturist have disapproved for several years. His homestead are in a debris, and they have nothing where with to pledge to borrow. Their credit has foundered. Who can help them? How can they be helped? Government alone has the power and the resources to, help th agriculturists. Government alone can give the maximum of help to the agriculturist and that requires over five crores. If that help is really serious and substantial. It is necessary to rehabilitate immediately the economic life of Gujarat. It can be done only by a big Loan of some five crores. Government is not supposed to have this amount spare with itself, but the Bombay Government can borrow this amount from the Imperial Government or have a special loan issued of their own. I wish to suggest a concrete scheme for this purpose, to the Government and also to the Legislative Council.

(1) This loan may be called "The Gujarat Reconstruction Loan" (2) The object of this Loan is to give financial help in all the villages of Gujarat devastated by the torrential rains-floods in the last week of the July.

(3) The amount of this Loan should be five crores.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

(4) The administration this loan should be by a special Administrative Committee constituted as under:—

It should consist of 15 persons of whom (a) Two members should be elected by the Bombay Legislative Council, (b) one member should be elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

(c) One member should be elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(d) One member of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

(e) One member should be elected by the Banks subscribing the Loan issued.

(f) One member should be the Commissioner N. D.

(g) One member should be elected each by the Central Relief Fund Bombay.

(h) and the Ahmedabad Gujarat Relief Fund, and six other members to be appointed by His Excellency The Governor of whom not more than two should be Officials and four should be non-official.

(5) The Committee should distribute this loan through the Imperial Bank of India, or, if the Imperial Bank is not willing, through Central Bank of India, who should organise and engage a special staff to work in the villages.

(6) The Comittee should have power to frame its bye-laws or rules re. its business at meetings advances to agriculturists remuneration recovery etc.

(7) The Loan should be issued at 4 1/2 per cent. and given to the agriculturists at 5 1/4 per cent. repayable in 10to 15 years. The difference of 3/4 per cent. to be reserved for the expenses of the administration of the Loan by the Committee and the Bank.

(8) The Loan should be recoverable by equal annual instalments from the borrower spread over a period of 5-10-or 15 years as arranged. The Loan should be recoverable, if the Administration Committee so desires, generally and in cases of default particularly as arrears of revenue assessment through the agency of the Revenue Department.

(9) The policy of the Loan issue should be to rehabilitate the ruined agriculturist economic power.

(10) The purpose of The Administration Committee is to secure the disbursements of advances directly to the cultivator without any intermediate channel causing delay, any to eliminate all possibility of peculation by inferiors.

(11) The principle of the Loan Issue is to cement the feeling of the happy relationship so desirable between the Rulers and the Ruled. Rights and Duty are co-relative; so is loyalty. If the subject owe a loyalty to the State, the State owes a loyalty to the subjects interests and well-being The State while expressing loyalty for its subject as a matter of course proves its loyalty to its subjects? well-fare in such crises as at present, by active actual action for real financial assistance because mere assurances of sympathy and appearance of interest are not enough.

(12) The Governmnt has launched upon heavy financial projects, such as the Sukkar Barrage and Development Loans which have been found costly luxuries only. The suggested Loan is a Loan of inevitable necessity and a solemn human duty as a civilised state, not merely that but an economic responsibility of the state itself.

(13) This is a matter, which should engage the urgent attention of all our eminent publicists in the Legislative Council and outside.

VILLAGE RE... BARO...

COMPLAINT ABO... QUATE STAT...

DEWAN INTER...

(From Our Corres...
BAROI...

This morning I went ... wan and had a long c... subject of village relief, ... which he told me that g... not only unnecessary an... the fibre of the people, b... question as most of the ... flatly refused to accept ... same he said was true ... shops. I drew his atte... that cheap seed was th... the hour but he said tha... more or less solved as ... is nearly over and his off... distributed loans of more ... of rupees.

I told him about my c... the people from a number ... how they were, one and all ... appointed and dissatisfied ... loans which they all said, w... rupee per bigha while the ... and planting alone would be ... rupees per bigha. I pointed ... complaint about the inade... was a very general one a... Khatedars of whom I enq... less than a rupee per bigh... hold farmers were refused l... and unlike the ... impression, these owners of f... bighas of land are honourab... would not accept more loan ... solutely indispensable for tidi... culture over the present em... Dewansaheb was inclined ... that this loan really worked ... higher figure than appeared. ... half the area was usually cu... farmer every year and a Kl... bighas who got forty rupees ... got that sum for an actual ... 25 bighas or less. Even t... very clear to me how t... amount to ten and fifteen rup... as he told me. On the whole ... sion was that the State was not ... or confident about what it had ... what it was intending to do.

It is significant that while ... thinks there is no need for ... and grain on one side, the ... Village Relief Committee is g... creasing the circle of its relief...

THOUSANDS OF AC... PERMANENTLY L...

GUJARAT CONGRESS RELIEF ...

AHMEDABAD, A...

The Gujarat Provincial Congr... mittee has published its report o... lief work done uptil now. The C... says that thousands of acres of ... been permanently lost owing to ... sand measuring from four to six fe... deposited on the fields.

Nearly 500 volunteers have spread ... selves all over the affected areas, ... ing Baroda State, and are engaged ... lief work.

About Rs. 75,577 have been dist... by the Committee for relief besides ... and cloth for Rs. 12,000 supplied di... from Bombay to the Committee. F... to the extent of Rs. 40,000 has been di... buted in Broach and Kada District. Ch... grain and seeds shops are conducted by t... Committee.

The Committee have received abou... Rs. 1,65,300 uptil now, and it is estimate... that about two lakhs more will be neede... Contributions big and small will be gra... fully accepted by the Committee.—Free Press.

FOR CO-ORDINATION N FLOOD RELIEF

GOVT. APPOINT SPECIAL OFFICER.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

"In order to co-ordinate the various activities of the different Departments of Government in organising relief measures in Gujarat and to facilitate co-operation with the non-official bodies which are working in the same direction, Government have decided to appoint a Special Officer working immediately under the Commissioner, Northern Division.

The designation of the Special Officer will be 'Flood Relief Officer, Gujarat' and his heaquarters will be at Ahmedabad. Government have selected for the post Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., who has had a long and intimate experience of Gujarat. Mr. Garrett entered upon his duties on the 23rd instant."

You Insure Your Properties
BUT
ARE YOU DOING IT WITH
Indian Insurance Companies?

MBAY CITY D SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

ting for the celebration of Devi ni's Jayanti, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Hind Mahila Samaj Hall, Go- n Mansion, new Bhatt Wadi.

tball Cup: 16th Brigade, Roy- iliery vs. Ulster Rifles, Cooper 30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

hina" with the English mails 1 p.m.

Football: South Staffords vs. es, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

meeting will be held at the j Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) Satya Priya, late Maulvi Sadiq will deliver a lecture on tion of Islam and Christia-

L OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

auspices of this School Prof. of Sydenham College of Com- Economics will deliver a lecture ls and Possibilities of Statis- rch" at the University South t Floor to-day (Friday) at 6 The lecture is open to the

CITY'S HEALTH.

lowing statement shows the total from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to Thursday:—

ox attacks 3, death 1; Cholera il, death nil; Plague attack nil, Influenza attack nil, death 1. mortality (exclusive of still-born) otal mortality this day last year

AHALIABAI ANNIVERSARY.

the joint auspices of the Rashtriya bha and Hind Mahila Samaj a eeting will be held for the cele- f Devi Ahaliabai's Jayanti to-day at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hind amaj Hall, Goverdhan Mansion, Wadi. Mrs. Sarojini Devi, Mrs. ai Gokhale, Mrs. Gangaben Pa- ther ladies will address the meet-

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer a" with the mails from London of h instant arrived at Port Said at n. on the 24th instant and left 1 p.m. the same day.

P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" he Mails from Bombay of 20th arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on h instant.

P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" g Bombay Mails of 20th instant ex "Razmak" left Aden at 5 a.m. on 5th instant.

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

EVISED HACK VICTORIA FARES.

he Deputy Commissioner of Police, mbay, writes:—

The revised hack victoria fares, calcu- ed on the basis at 6 annas per mile, will me into force from 1st September 1927, d that the new books containing tables fares, public conveyance stands, etc., be obtained from the Head Police ffice, Public Land Conveyance Licensing epartment, on payment of Re. 1/ per opy.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

MIDDLESEX GIVE PROMISING DISPLAY.

At their first outing in the Rovers Tournament the Middlesex gave a very promising display against the B.B.R.A. winning by five clear goals. They were sound in every department and if Thursday's match was a true indication of their real form, then they must be a force to be reckoned and it would not be at all surprising to see them walk away with the old pot again.

The Middlesex forwards took charge of affairs from the very beginning and passing well, had the gunners' defence in difficulties. Lee opened the score and Rutland and Assell added one each before the interval. After half-time the B.B.R.A. shaped better and came near scoring on more than one occasion. In the defence Lindsay and Hewson did all that could be expected of them and it was a long time before the visitors would increase their score. Marshall allowed a tame shot from Butterfield to slip through his hands into the net. The gunners worked the ball down to the other end where Kelly sent wide. Muller was doing a lot of work in the middle and he was well supported by Corr. A kick caused a nasty injury to Kelly's head and he had to withdraw for attention, but he resumed soon after. Persistent attacks resulted in Worger going through on his own and scoring a fine goal.

MIDDLESEX .. .. 5 goals.
B.B.R.A. .. .. Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

16th. Brigade. R. A. vs. Ulster Rifles.

HINDU GIRL MARRIED IN DISGUISE

FRAUDULENT SALE TO MILLIONAIRE

DETERRENT SENTENCE FOR UNSCRUPULOUS GANG

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker at the High Court heard a sensational case in which was revealed the romantic story of a Brahmin girl born and bred up in America who was sold in marriage fraudulently to a millionaire by an unscrupulous gang in Northern India.

The father of the girl Jasoda died under tragic circumstances when she was 18 months old. In America he was said to have attempted to kill her mother with a knife when he found her with a "mali" (gardener). The father was sentenced to ten year's rigorous imprisonment for the murderous assault on his wife who on recovering from the wounds lived openly with her paramour. The father died in jail, and the mother also died after two years. The girl was brought up in America till 1925 when her foster father Baijnath started for India by the emigrant steamer, "Sutlej." The foster father also died on the steamer leaving Rs. 315 for the child.

In July 1925 the steamer arrived in Calcutta, and the authorities fiding that Jasoda was an utter orphan girl, gave her to the custody of Maiku, her neighbour in America who also arrived by the same steamer with his family. Maiku took the girl to his home in Cawnpore. The Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta after satisfying himself that Maiku was taking care of Jasoda, sanctioned a quarterly payment of Rs. 15 for her maintenance.

The prosecution alleged that Maiku handed over the custody of the girl to Jwala Prasad, one of the accused, for training her in cookery. The latter, however, kept her with his mistress Sugara, a Brahmin by caste. After a few days Maiku found that Jwala and Sugara had decamped with the girl.

CONSPIRATORS BUSY.

Jwala and Sugara then conspired with several others to have the girl married to one Nandlal, a "sowcar" (millionaire) of Chopda village by representing her as a Brahmin. The unwilling girl was branded to give her consent, and was asked to represent her as Sarbati the sister of one Babulal, and as the niece of Jwala and Sugara.

Finally on July 12, Nandlal married the girl Jasoda under the belief that she was Sarbati, the sister of Babulal. At the time of parting, Bahulal showed a revolver to Jasoda and asked her to play her part as instructed and she went to live with her husband.

Once out of the clutches of the gang, Jasoda who used to weep and weep revealed the facts to her husband. The latter sent two men to Cawnpore with a photograph of Jasoda to find out the truth. At Cawnpore Jwala made a confession and stated that he had got only Rs. 400 out of Rs. 10,000 received by Babulal from Nandlal.

Jwala and his mistress Sugara and two others were arrested, but the remaining culprits absconded. They were charged with kidnapping a minor girl aged 14 with intent to compel her to marry Nandlal against her will, and with cheating Nandlal in respect of Rs. 10,000.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

The Sessions Judge of East Khandesh who tried the case held it proved that a dirty trick was played upon Nandlal and he was deceived into paying Rs. 10,000 and marrying Jasoda in the belief that she was Sarbati. The learned Sessions Judge found the three accused guilty and the fourth accused, who personated as a peon, not guilty, and sentenced the three to imprisonment varying from six months to five years and fine.

In passing sentence he observed: "If there can be any cases for which the Legislature intended the maximum punishment provided for them, I think this case is one of those. The cheating in this case is the most flagrant and reckless, committed purely out of the lust for self regardless of the serious consequences involved in it. Not only was Nandlal put to a loss of nearly Rs. 25,000 but an orphan minor girl is placed in the most awkward position conceivable. Undue advantage was taken of her helplessness and she was made the instrument for swindling Nandlal. The arch-offenders are obviously Babulal and Jwala and such scoundrels deserve an exemplary punishment including a fine, which is a peculiarly appropriate sentence for such an offence prompted by cupidity. The first accused is a woman of worse character with slight regard for morality but as she seems to have only played the second fiddle to her paramour Jwala she may be dealt with leniently. As a promoter of the plot, the accused No. 3 merits a more severe punishment."

On the joint appeal of the accused to the High Court their Lordships reduced the sentences of 5 and 2 years R. I. to 3 and 6 months in the case of Karodimal and Jwala respectively. The conviction and sentence of Sugara was confirmed.

SWARAJYA' AND MADRAS MINISTERS

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Commenting on the No-confidence motion, "Swarajya" writes that the Ministers' continuance in office, after and in spite of the result of the No-confidence motion, can only be regarded as an expression of supreme reactionarism. It is in no way different from selling the future of the nation for a mess of pottage.—Free Press.

POONA RACES

SUMMER MEETING 6TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class.

Harrier 9-5, Ghuria 9-1, White Cross 8-11, Baig 8-7, Walida 8-4, Savage 8-3, Noormahal 8-1, Tabriz 8-1, Come Soon 8-1, Siegfried 8-1, Saad Salaam 8-1, Miracle 7-13, Company 7-11, Safee 7-7, Ganam 7-7, Garibulmulk 7-7, Demisk 7-7, Wazir 7-7, Valentino 7-7, Shumsuzzaman 7-7, Shapoor 7-3, Royal 6-5.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class.

Nevis 9-3, Noman 8-1, Azedin 9-3, Najmah 9-3, Tajilmulook 9-0, Dhidha'a 9-0, Gaffi 9-0, Gog 8-11, Krush 8-7, Palavi 8-4, Ghali DeSouza 8-3, Saifulzaman 8-3, Sarsam 8-3, Maharaja 8-3, Tyrant 8-3, Shahzaman 7-13, Haboob 7-13, Humerous 8-1, Akra 7-7, Aradin 7-7, Maroosh 7-7.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Golden Wattle 9-7, Lowborn 9-3, Cailis 9-1, Caesonia 8-13, Damvros 9-0, Nougat 8-11, Theona 8-8, Jovial William 8-6, Erinite 8-3, Toss Up 8-2, Charles William 7-12, Night Watch 7-12, Jovial 7-9, Redcot 7-5, Gold Currency 7-0.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Div. II.—Distanre 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in 3rd and 4th Classes.

Alpine 9-3, Blyth Bachelor 9-1, Frailty 7-10, Poet's Dream 8-13, Killindini 8-11, Green Islet 8-11, Stung Again 7-0, Headstrong 8-9, Glen True 8-7, Diamond 8-6, Tres Facile 8-2, Heat Wave 7-12, Dickybird 7-11, San Fay 7-5.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handihap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Eclair 9-7, Capenegis 9-2, Dark Blue 9-5, Coq A'Lane 9-0, Henricta 8-12, Burgos 8-12, Nestor 8-10, Beaver Puff 8-5, Lady Junior 8-2, Gangasagar 8-0, Tulshi Vrindavan 7-11, Longleat 7-11, Silver Charm 7-10, Sunnymoon 7-7, Wild Flower 6-13.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in the 1st Class.

Aborigine 9-0, Fun of the Fayre 8-12, Bonnie Lad 8-10, Domestic Bond 8-9, Trajanus 8-5, Candle Hill 8-5, Dark Orient 8-2, My Realm 8-1, Shivanivas 7-11, Minority 7-9, Lucky Man 7-8, Tycho 7-5, Tristan 7-2, Katerfelto 7-2.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Starboard 9-0, Kaledin 9-0, Talaat Bey 8-12, Penetrate 8-1, Gift O' the Glen 8-21, Woodstock II 8-12, Krishna Kumari 8-12, Chrysolie 8-8, Aster d'Or 8-6, Bridault 8-5, Gay Christian 8-5, True Grace 7-5, Ad Dominum 8-1, Pursued 7-7, Prose and Verse 7-6.

THE TIGRIS PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Mooltan 9-4, Jalmood 9-0, Red Prince 8-12, Lucky Star 8-12, Hazal 8-10, Salonic 8-8, Mahfouz 8-6, Hatchel 8-2, Weldon 8-0, Monsoon 7-10, Musal 8-0, Farooq 7-13, Dawood 7-9, Zoelfakar 7-6, Karikata 7-4.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Stability 9-0, Faithful 9-0, Red Flag 8-13, Sinnan 8-10, Malikizaman 8-8, Kandinava 8-7, Mashalla 8-1, Maneck Beg 7-13, Security 7-12, Kadoor Beg 7-12, Moosaad 7-9, Meried 7-8, Butterfly 7-7.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In connection with the alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of about 5 lakhs of property of the Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mill Mr. B. Y. Lahiri was arrested this evening soon after he left the Council Chamber which he attended to-day to vote against the No-confidence motion. It is reported that the car of Mr. G. Chakravarty, in which Mr. Lahiri was proceeding home, was followed and overtaken by the police and Mr. Lahiri was taken down in the Chowringhee Road.—Free Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Gimcrack Stakes resulted as follows:—

Black Watch 1
Celandine 2
Threestar 3

Starting price betting: Five to four on Black Watch, 33 to 1 against Celandine and Threestar. Fourteen ran. Won by neck. Length between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

Tokio.—Ten persons have been killed and 100 injured as a result of a violent earthquake in the neighbourhood of Tainan and 200 houses have been destroyed.—Reuter.

Tokio.—The death-roll of the earthquake in Formosa is greater than at first reported. Forty have been killed at Ensuigai near Tainan.—Reuter.

ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION AT KHAR.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S PERMISSION

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BANDRA, Aug. 24.

A meeting of the general Board of the Bandra Municipality was held yesterday evening, Mr. Leo Rodrigues presiding.

Mr. P. D. Miranda moved that the Board considers it desirable to extend the road leading from the Khar Scheme, so as to join it with the Palli-Danda road and that plans and estimates be prepared and submitted through the Standing Committee. The proposition was carried.

With reference to a letter from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., asking permission for building an electrical sub-station at Khar, Mr. S. S. Naik moved and Khan Bahadur Antia seconded that as the erection would not conform with the regulations set out in the building bye-laws the permission be refused. The President however, pointed out that such a refusal would prove detrimental to the progress of the electrification of the town and suggested that the Municipality should in this case waive enforcement of the bye-law requiring ten feet space. Thereupon Prof. J. F. R. Almeida proposed that in view of the great benefit and utility of electricity to the public, the erection of the Sub-station be permitted. Mr. Michael supporting, stated that the electrification should be hurried up and no obstacle should be laid. He urged that the permission should be immediately granted. The amendment of Prof. Almeida was carried.

The Marine drive along the foreshore of Chimbai was next on the table. It may be remembered that a public spirited gentleman had donated Rs. 25,000 for the construction of such a road and the Municipality had now prepared plans and estimates. The road has been worked out to cost Rs. 68,000. These plans and estimates were accepted by the Board and will be forwarded to the Government for sanction.

The pent-up question of the disputed water bill of the Bombay Corporation was then taken up. Mr. J. R. Athaide proposed that as both the parties concerned are public bodies and that there are differences of opinion, this Board resolved that the question be refered to arbitrators.

SNAKE THAT KILLED FOWL.

OLD LADY'S SWEET REVENGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 25.

That desperation some times leads to foolhardy courage was proved by a strange incident that took place on Saturday last, in a village in Bandra.

Mrs. A. C. Henriques, a widow aged about 70 years, had noticed for some time, that every morning one of her fowls lay dead in the poultry house. She wondered who the murderer could be and was determined to wreck vengeance on it. On Saturday morning just as she was entering the out-house she heard hissing and cackling. Entering, she was face to face with a duel between a fowl and a snake. Without much ado, the old dame stepped forth and unnoticed by the busy combatants, she gripped the snake, luckily for her, just below the mouth. With the reptile coiled round her trembling hand, she came out and shrieked for help. Some of the villagers ran to her aid and were in a quandary as to the disposal of the snake without injuring the old woman's limb. Mr. Domnic D'Mello, however, severed the head of the reptile, by means of a plier and relieved the old lady who was satisfied with the "sweet revenge" on the fowl thief. The snake measured about 40 in. in length with a girth of about 1 1|2 ins.

SACCO-VANZETTI ELECTROCUTION.

SATURDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspicies of the Workers and Peasants Party, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, (the 27th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding. Messrs. D. R. Thengdi, S. H. Zhabvala, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar, S. S. Mirajkar, K. N. Joglekar, and Lalji Pendse will be amongst the speakers.

FRESH RIOTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—Riots in connection with the executions of Sacco and Vanzetti were renewed on a smaller scale. Shots were fired and the mob was dispersed. Mounted republican guards are patrolling the street.—Reuter.

CROWD DISPERSED BY POLICE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Brussels.—Two thousand rioters taking parts in Sacco-Vanzetti disturbances were proceeding to the centre of the town, when they were dispersed by gendarmes with drawn swords the windows of cafes were broken. The police officer fired blank. Seven arrests were made.—Reuter.

HARVEY-NARIMAN LIBEL CASE.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

DUE TO NARIMAN'S ILL-HEALTH.

It appears that the Harvey-Nariman case which has been fixed for further hearing on Monday, the 29th instant, will again be adjourned for a long period to allow Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., the accused in the case who was taken seriously ill a couple of weeks ago to recoup his health.

Mr. Nariman, who it will be recalled, was removed to Dr. Bacha's Nursing Home for treatment, has now partially recovered and has returned to his residence. He is yet very weak and almost unable to resume his daily work. He has been advised, it is understood, to take complete rest for two to three weeks and if Mr. Nariman were to act according to his Medical Advisers' instructions, he cannot attend to the prosecution against him, as it is unanimously agreed that his recent illness was due to the unbearable strain of the case which he is conducting though single-handed.

It is understood that Mr. Nariman or his Counsel will appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day (Friday) and apply for a long adjournment of the case on medical grounds.

AN OBSCENE BOOK.

PUBLISHER ARRESTED.

On the night of the 23rd instant, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Superintendent of Police, Bombay C.I.D., arrested Rao Saheb, Ranganat Khemraj, a wealthy Marwari, and his brother Shreenivasa at their residence at Khetwadi, Khambatta Lane, on a charge of having printed and published an obscene book, entitled "Mookalavahabar" Joys of the consummation of Marriage) at their Press called Shree Vanktashawar Press.

Rao Saheb Khemraj and his brother were shing this morning on a charge of publishing a obscene book under Section 292 I.P.C. before Mr. I.N. Mehta at the Girgaon Police Court. They were bailed out. After some evidence was led the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday, next.

DAMAG TO P. W. D. DUE TO FLOOD.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"According to a report of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, the total damage to the Public Works Department in the areas affected by floods in Gujarat is roughly estimated at a little over 4 lakhs of rupees. The damage to irrigation works is estimated at Rs. 1,63,000, to roads Rs. 1,89,000 and to buildings Rs. 1,03,000. To repair the damage over Rs. 2,71,000 will be required in the current year and about Rs. 1,34,000 in the next financial year. These are very rough figures. Accurate information will not be available until the boggy ground permits of a detailed survey."

MR. ANDREWS ADDRESSES THE MEDICOES.

Under the auspicies of the Deccan Students' Union, National Medical College, Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed the students on Wednesday. After Dr. Kashikar's introduction, he explained the situation existing in S. Africa; and brought home to the minds of the students the clear idea, as to how Indians were treated before and the difference that was noticeable now after constant agitation. He asked the students to be fully equipped with medical knowledge and go there with an idea of sittling down to help the Indians.

BOMBAY COUNCIL MEETS ON SEP. 29.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has directed that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, (the 29th September 1927.)

DENNIS ROOKE TO UNDERGO TREATMENT.

AURANGABAD, Aug. 24.

Dennis Rooke the Australian Airman who is flying to Australia for a wager and who crashed here recently will shortly proceed to Calcutta by train for further treatment. He will resume his flight from Calcutta.—A. P.

EXECUTION OF GENERALS SUSPENDED.

SOVIET EXECUTIVES ORDER.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Moscow.—The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet has suspended the execution of Generals Annenkov and Denisov.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO COTTON INDUSTRY.

MEAGRE CONCESSIONS NOT SUFFICIENT.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL SILK OPPOSED.

The following telegram was addressed on the 25th August, by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, through Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, their representative in the Assembly, regarding protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry:

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber are much concerned that Government of India have not thought fit even on reconsideration of the position to give anything like substantial relief to the Cotton Textile Industry. Committee have already expressed their opinion that nothing short of the protection recommended on the lines of the majority report of the Textile Tariff Board, modest though it is, will be suitable and sufficient for the Industry of present. The meagre concession announced by Government does not meet the requirements of the situation. Committee are opposed to reduction in duty on artificial silk yarn. They trust that Government will rise to the occasion and give the measure of protection the Indian Cotton Textile Industry needs."

KAMALA LECTURES

MRS. NAIDU TO DELIVER THREE AT CALCUTTA.

The next series of Kamala Lectures of the Calcutta University, it is understood, will be delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She was requested to do so as far back as 1924, but she declined, owing to her work in South Africa. The offer was repeated recently and was accepted.

There will in all be three lectures some time early next year. Probably the theme of the discourses will be. "The ideals of Indian womanhood."

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the statement which appears on page 9 of your issue of 18-8-27. Your paper announces that a resolution in favour of Inter-communal marriages was passed by the Lady Students' Union of this College.

This statement is untrue. No such Union exists and no such subject has been debated by the Lady Students of this College.

I request you to give the same publicity to this letter as you have given to the unfounded statement under reference.—Yours etc.

H. HAMIL,
Pincipal.

Elphinstone College,
Aug. 23.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Dr. U. Ramrao, the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan and Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar M. L. A. left on Wednesday for Bombay en route to Simla.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Akkasaheb Maharaj lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 23rd August.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 25.
Previous Closing Rate	21.73
To-day's Opening Rate	21.50
Difference	—.23
To-day's Closing Rate	21.52
Difference	—.21

LIVERPOOL.

	August 25.
Previous Closing Rate	11.29
To-day's Opening Rate	11.27
Difference	—.2
To-day's Closing Rate	11.16
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectation Rs. 433

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 25.
Silver Ready	25 2 0
Difference	Unchanged
Silver Forward	25 3 0
Difference	Higher 0 1 0
Tone of Market.—	Steady.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING
ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture
That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement ofSpleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of
ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture
is
Just What You Need
ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch :
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2
One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9
List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1927.

THE DISASTROUS RATIO.

We referred yesterday to the recent policy of the Finance Member of withholding all explanations even to public bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. With the inauguration of the sales of securities, Government went further. Hitherto, the details of the securities held in the Currency Reserves had always been given in a foot-note to the weekly statements of the Currency Department. The Finance Member was evidently afraid that such foot-notes would enable the public to see when and what amounts of securities had been disposed of, and these foot-notes were accordingly suppressed, and the market was left to guess as best it could what was happening. That this should result in the demoralisation of the securities market need cause no surprise to all who understand how sensitive these markets are, and only a few days ago, 3 1|2 per cent. paper went as low as Rs. 75-5-0. There has been some slight recovery on profit-taking, but the feeling is one of wide-spread apprehension, and there is no saying how much lower the market will go. Even to-day, the decline is as much as Rs. 4 from the highest level touched in the past twelve months, and must mean a heavy loss to Banks, Insurance Companies, etc., which are obliged to hold crores worth of such securities. We may well ask the President of the Stock Exchange and other gushing admirers of the Finance Member whether they foresaw these consequences of the 18d. ratio when they came forward to support it. Are they not satisfied after all these happenings that they had unwittingly given their support to a policy that boded no good to the country?

Another action of equally grave import to the well-being of the country which was a direct consequence of the 18d. ratio, was the recent sale of silver belonging to the Currency Reserves. We say a direct consequence, because, after the failure of the new loan issued this year, even Sir Basil Blackett, reckless as he is, must have found it imprudent to sell more securities. But then, what was he to do? Exchange persisted in keeping in the neighbourhood of the lower gold point in spite of over 44 crores of deflation, the sterling assets of the Reserves had all gone, it was impossible to sell further rupee securities in view of what had happened, and yet further deflation was imperative, as, otherwise, 18d. could not be maintained. To enable this to be done resources had to be created, and it occurred to our brilliant Finance Member that the best way to do it was to sell silver in sterling, and thus create more sterling assets which could then be used for further deflation. Just as in the case of securities, it was done in a most underhand way to conceal the operation from the public gaze. In the case of the sale of securities we were indebted to rumour for a first inkling of what was happening. In the case of the sale of silver, we had to depend on a telegram from London. The result was disastrous to the silver market, and from Rs. 60-1|2 on the day previous to the receipt of this news, it rapidly declined to Rs. 56-1|2,—a very drastic fall for this market,—and is still at about this price with the usual fluctuations. Just as the sale of securities of the Reserves was a stab in the back to the bigger investor in India who had his thousands or lacs to invest, this sale of silver was a stab in the back to the many millions of small investors—the working classes and the huge agricultural population—for whose miserable savings, of a few rupees a head silver has provided a most convenient and portable savings-bank for generation past. The most miserable part of it is that this stab should have come from a Government that, year in and year out pretends to be the 'ma-bap' of the teeming millions of this country, and it was all done for a beggarly million or million and a half pounds stering that could be used for further deflation, and all for the 18d. ratio, which Sir Basil Blackett proclaimed from the house-tops was a minor issue. We wonder what all those think who allowed themselves to be taken in by this clever talk of our Finance Member. Would any man make such herculean efforts for a minor issue? However, what we would like to ask the Finance Member and his admirers to-day is:—Why all this concealment? Is it that he has a guilty feeling that what he was doing was not in the best interests of the country? If not, why is so much ingenuity used to keep from the Indian public what he is doing? This sale of silver has another and more undesirable side to it. In December last at the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Calcutta our worthy Finance Member was asked to indicate his policy about sales of silver and he is reported to have said that "Government had not so far sold any silver and in view of the present state of the market any immediate sale by Government was not likely". When there were no sales thereafter in spite of the market having gone up to about 28d in February on rumours of war in China, dealers got reassured, and their confidence in the position was further strengthened when it was reported that the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill had themselves put on record that Government should be extremely cautious as to the time at which and the amounts in which surplus silver should be offered for sale. Members who got this recommendation on record must have fondly imagined that it would mean no sales of silver except under pressure of urgent necessity, but they counted without our very clever Finance Member who rejoices in giving as many surprises (shall we say shocks?) to the country as he possibly can.

The failure of the new Loan is well-known to everyone now although when the notification was published it was called a master-stroke by men who ought to have known better. The yield was appreciably higher and the loan had to be a short period loan, as the sales of the 3 1|2 per cent. paper, already referred to, had shattered confidence of the investors in long-term paper. It will, therefore, be now clear to our readers that the failure of this loan was a direct consequence of the 18d ratio policy. Another consequence was the necessity to borrow £5 million in London and a third consequence is the borrowings on Treasury Bills in India. In inspired circles there is already talk of many crores having to be borrowed in this way. We do not see why there should be any larger borrowing than is absolutely necessary to meet the deficit on conversion of the 1927 bonds which have not already been covered by cash subscriptions. We strongly suspect that the object is once more to bolster up the 18d ratio by swopping up all spare cash in the market and thus creating conditions leading to a very tight money market as soon as our export season begins in earnest. Banks could then be forced to lay down funds from London and to pay in consequence higher rates to the Finance Member for the Sterling that he has to buy. We trust some member of the Assembly will tackle him on this point and ask for some indication of his policy and the amount that he considers it necessary to raise by Treasury Bills during the current financial year and why that amount is needed.

ANOTHER BETRAYAL.

The unfair and unjust treatment meted out to the claims of the Indian community in Kenya by the Feetham Commission in regard to representation on municipal bodies is an indication of the hostility with which the very existence of Indians in East Africa is looked upon by the White settlers there. The Feetham Commission has taken the settlers' side completely and this preliminary success of theirs will embolden them to expect that they will receive the same kind of favourable consideration from the Royal Commission appointed by the Colonial Office to investigate the possibility of establishing an East African Federation. The contention of the White settlers is that the East African territories should now develop from purely Colonial Administrations into self-governing units of the Empire, and they hold that in the autonomous government of these territories which they demand, they and they alone should have a permanent preponderating voice. The Indian community in Kenya has every reason to apprehend that a permanent majority in the Legislature has been promised by the Colonial Office to the White settlers.

This is a sudden departure of policy on the part of the Colonial Office and a gross violation of the assurances given to the Indians, in the White Paper of 1923. That document did not contemplate the grant of autonomy to the East African territories. It declared that "His Majesty's Government cannot but regard the grant of responsible self-government as out of the question within any period of time which can now be taken into consideration." The question of an increase in the representation of the White elements in the Legislature was also declared in the White Paper to be contingent on the development of "African representation." The other immigrant communities like the Indians were assured that the British Government alone would remain trustees for the Natives. But this trusteeship is now suddenly to be shared by them with the White settlers. This is a distinct breach of faith with the Indians. They have as much right as the White settlers to be included in the trusteeship and they are entitled to a voice in the new form of administration in proportion to their numerical strength. They have no desire at all to exploit the Natives as the European settlers do and the Natives have confidence in them, their relation with the latter dating from a time long before the advent of the White races into East Africa. The Indians have contributed to the development of these territories to a much larger extent than the Europeans and it is the duty of the Government of India to impress upon the British Government the urgency and equity of having upon the Royal Commission a representation of Indians commensurable with their status and numbers in East Africa. The "Kenya Daily Mail", according to a special cable which we published yesterday, suggests the names of three distinguished Indians, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru whose presence on the Commission will make the Indians feel that their case will have a chance of being adequately examined. It also suggests that a representative of the Indian Government should be sent to Kenya and watch the proceedings of the Commission. Both are admirable suggestions, but we would like to emphasize the former as being the more important. The Government of India will be shirking their duty if they merely continue to be "watchful" instead of taking active steps in securing an adequate representation for the Indian element on the Royal Commission. We trust members of the Legislative Assembly will take immediate steps to raise again a discussion on this subject by a motion of adjournment particularly in view of the extremely unsatisfactory official reply in the Assembly in regard to the question of appointing Indian Agents in other Colonies besides South Africa.

ATTACKS ON RELIGION.

The Government of India have lost no time in bringing forward a Bill making it a specific offence to outrage the religious feelings of any class of His Majesty's subjects. It cannot be said that the proposed legislation was not at all asked for by a large section of the public. The whole Muslim community has ceaselessly demanded it ever since the judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case was delivered. Not a few Hindus have joined in the demand. In the "Risala Vartman" case, which was regard by all as a test case a Division Bench of the High Court of Lahore has interpreted the existing law searchingly and has held that malicious attacks on religion can be brought under Section 153-A of the Penal Code. In view of this judgment and that of the Allahabad High Court in the "Vichitra Jivan" case, there seems, in our opinion, no need for fresh legislation. For, we cannot but distrust Government's adding to the armoury of their penal laws. Our fears are only enhanced by the attitude of Government in launching a prosecution in some cases and refusing to stir in others. Never-the-less we shall keep an open mind till we know the text of the proposed Bill. In any case, if at all it is thought necessary to have fresh legislation, there should be at the same time ample safeguards against its misuse. In the absence of such safeguards the fresh remedy may be worse than the disease.

DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT

A MUSLIM VIEW

(BY M. C. CHAGLA).

Dr. Ansari has amply justified his reputation for sterling honesty and unflinching courage. Honesty—for he has refused to accept the greatest honour that lies in the gift of the nation without making a frank confession of his views and also making it quite clear that those views do not happen to be consistent with the avowed and accepted policy of the Congress. Courage—because the vanity common to men always fights shy of admitting a failure and because human tenacity refuses to give up a struggle which has evoked the enthusiasm and has inspired the sacrifices of a nation.

THE COUNTRY'S FORTUNE.

Personally, I attach the greatest importance to that part of Dr. Ansari's statement which deals with the Hindu-Muslim question. He has appealed to politicians of all schools to sink their differences and unite to fight the terrible and unspeakable curse of communal dissension which has overtaken our unfortunate land.

The Congress should feel itself peculiarly fortunate that it will be having at its helm, in a crisis of this magnitude in the country's history, a man of Ansari's distinction. A patriot with only his country's interests at heart, a nationalist proudly aloof from anything that savours of communalism, Dr. Ansari is eminently fitted to help the Congress to arrive at a solution of this thorny problem.

I feel inclined to endorse Pandit Motilal Nehru's opinion that the mere fact that Dr. Ansari has given expression to a policy that happens to be in conflict with the official programme of the Congress is no reason why Dr. Ansari's claims to this year's presidentship should be disregarded. Dr. Ansari himself is indifferent as to what happens in the Councils, that part of the Congress agenda may be decided by the majority and Dr. Ansari will give effect to it as the Head of the Congress organisation for the ensuing year. With regard to the other and more important part of the agenda, namely that dealing with the Hindu-Muslim question—the Congress can do no better than avail itself of the services of Doctor Ansari and follow the lead given by him in his Presidential address. I notice that a movement has been started in Madras to sacrifice the heterodox Doctor on the altar of Congress orthodoxy I hope better counsels will prevail and the Congress will not deny itself the privilege of having Dr. Ansari presiding over its session at Madras.

WANTED—UNITED FRONT.

Personally I fervently hope that the Congress should see its way to accepting Dr. Ansari's suggestion about its future policy in the Congress. Verbiage and camouflage apart, there is no longer any difference in principle between the Congress parties in the various Councils and the other Indian groups constituted under different labels. The only concrete result of the Congress sticking to its slogans—which are alas so hopelessly divorced from the realities of the situation—is the impossibility of any co-ordination between the various Indian groups with the unfortunate consequences that we witnessed in the Delhi session of the Assembly. Dr. Ansari's appeal for a United People's Party can be supported both on the ground of national interests and also of political honesty.

I also sincerely hope that the Congress will show sufficient statesmanship to do away with the Khaddar clause and other obstacles that stand in the way of a united Congress. A national problem can only be solved by a Congress which is both united and national. And the communal question has unfortunately assumed all the proportions of national problem.

I have no doubt in my mind that the Liberals and the Nationalists will not allow petty considerations of prestige or *amour propre* to come in the way of India at long last presenting a united front when the question of amending the Constitution comes to be seriously discussed.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Brains and Nerves.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana was never more silly, than when he led a deputation of some "representatives of martial races of India" to the Commander-in-Chief with regard to the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. The deputation view with "grave concern" the proposal to open eighty per cent. of the commissioned ranks for recruitment by competitive test. This, they fear would result in the officers' ranks of the Indian army "being swamped by nimble-brained but nerveless young men from the non-military classes." The deputation may console themselves with the thought that a test can be devised that will keep out both nerveless and feather-brained men. The deputation even held out the threat that, if the Skeen Committee's recommendations in this respect be accepted, "it would cause the keenest resentment among the military tribes, and the efficiency, discipline and the smooth administration of regiments would be seriously jeopardised." Those regiments can never be worth much which get out of discipline only because an impartial competitive test is preferred to selection by caprice or favouritism. In fairness to the deputationists it must be remembered that they have only copied the arguments hitherto advanced by Government themselves.

Weak Defence.

The Government of India had to suffer another of their well-deserved defeats at the hands of the popular elements in the Assembly when they found that their bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure for reducing the number of second appeals to the High Courts by introducing a variety of restrictions could not stand the searching analysis of the lawyer members of the legislature. The motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee was defeated by 47 votes to 42, Mr. Tomkinson whom Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, had put up to defend the measure being unable to explain why Government should have shown such a terrible anxiety to single out one minor suggestion out of the great number made to them by the Civil Justice Committee, and to give it legislative effect. There is no need at all for amending the C. P. Code in this direction, because the High Courts have already enough powers, as Mr. Jayakar ably pointed out, to require security in cases where they think there will be frivolous appeals. The popular representatives in the Assembly did well in nipping in the bud this official anxiety to legislate where no legislation was necessary.

The Madras Ministry.

By a majority of 67 votes to 56 the Madras Legislative Council has defeated the motion of no-confidence in the Ministry. This is somewhat surprising. Even on Tuesday, when the leader of the Swarajist Party moved his no-confidence resolution, he declared that "two-thirds of the elected representatives are those who are wedded to the Congress policy of ending dyarchy and when to these are added the number of our Justice Party brethren, the odds against the Ministry are too great." We do not know yet whether there were any defections from the new alliance or what else was the cause of the defeat. But the following from a leading article in the "Hindu" of the 23rd instant gives one much to think: "The efforts of the Swarajists should be real and earnest in this matter. It will be disingenuous to seek to get round it by moving the motion but allowing it to become ineffectual by any negligence on their part." Proceeding, the paper says: "We ourselves think that the policy enunciated at Gauhati is defective in more particulars than one..... But no Congressman in the Council, so long as he sits there as a Congressman, owing his seat to the Congress ticket, may violate the mandate of that body." But perhaps there are ways, as there have been in Madras, of interpreting the mandate.

Remission of Land Revenue.

Government have done well to assure the people of Gujarat that they would freely draw upon the Famine Fund for relief purposes. But we do not see why they should not immediately specify the amount to be drawn from the Fund. If at a later date it is found that the total loss suffered by the people is much more than is at present estimated, it should not be impossible to increase the amount of relief. It is also necessary for Government to prepare themselves for a generous remission of land revenue. In many places, we understand, the time for resowing is past, and in several others the lands are far too much eroded or silted up to be fit for tillage. In such extreme cases as these at least a timely assurance of remission would go a long way in reassuring the people. The people of Viramgam where the assessment was recently increased by 25 per cent. have already declared the utter impossibility of saving anything for paying the land revenue. We have no doubt there are other areas which have suffered as much. We trust that Government in forming their decisions on the details returns from the districts they shortly expect, will not lose sight of the need for partial or complete remission according to the circumstances of each case.

Secrecy About Detenus.

Exasperated at the continued suffering of the detenus, the Bengal Legislative Councillors bombarded the Government with questions about them. Mr. Moberley who could not have had an easy time of science on the subject, gave only evasive and sometimes provocative replies. One question was why Government refused to issue a statement about the ill-health of the detenus. Mr. Moberley replied: "We regard this matter as between Government and members of the family of the detenus and not the public." This was as much as to say that the Councillors had no business to ask the question and it naturally provoked many members. Another question elicited the fact that one unfortunate detenu was driven to commit suicide.

GOVERNMENT TO MILL-O

FALLACIES AND SI

(BY "INVES

Having read again the Reading and Sir Charles the Mill industry, I hav conclusion that those gen inely desired to help th could establish a case b Board that there was " tion" from Japan, as def Commission. The Mill- from the very beginning Japanese competitio also against the posed upon the the uneconomic is. think the Government o more to be sympathised No government, civilised could decline to safegua tic industries of such a ance as our Cotton M some special pressure be easily avoided. Th it is generally believed used pressure to avoid t tion in order to serve I elsewhere. Otherwise G not have written such a l to the Millowners to pro situation forced on them. lacies, inconsistencies, a nostrums which carry no Legislative Assembly must rescue of the Government that the Viceroy may be advise the British Cabinet mercial, industrial and inves well as the intelligentsia em cline to submit to any furth which may lead to economi and disaster.

REVENUE DUTIES GIVE I TION.

The Finance Minister rest fication for the burden throw agriculturists by the 1s. 6d the ground that it cheapen chases of imported goods b dent. which fact is indispu also means that the 18d. ex against Indian industries. tralised any "incidental" pr may have been in the Reven Piecegoods and Yarn, and on t has given "Preference" to a cotton manufactures imported

PREFERENCE TO IMPORT EIGN COTTON MANUFAC

(a) In 1917 the Exchange ros to 1s. 5d. causing a dis ability to our Mills o 6-1|4 per cent., but as Import Duty was raised to 7-1|2 per cent and as there was the Excise Duty of 3-1|4 per cent. against it, there was only an apparent protection to us of 4 per cent., resulting on the whole to a "preference" to foreign cotton of .....

(b) In 1918 Sterling Exchange rose to 18d. and increased the Preference against us to foreign cottons of 8-1

(c) In 1921 the Revenue Duty was raised to 11 per cent. leaving us an advantage of 7-1|2 per cent. against the Exchange disadvantage of 12-1|2 per cent. which gave a preference to foreign goods of ..... 5 p

(d) Since December, 1925, after the Excise Duty was repealed the preference to foreign Piecegoods has been 1-1 2 p

(e) Since 1918, when Exchange rose to 18d., all yarn of foreign manufacture has been enjoying till 1922 for over 4 years a "preference" of ..... 12-1|2

(f) Since 1922. when import duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on Yarn, foreign yarn is having a preference against us of ..... 7-1|2

Where is the vaunted "incidental Protection, on which Government been laying so much stress, and consid

(Continued on Page 9.)

TED INDIAN SANDHURST

IA'S NATIONAL RIGHT CONTROL OF DEFENCE

N-C. 'S ATTEMPT TO MARK TIME

IRY INTO BANKING SYSTEM TO BE INSTITUTED

(r Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

t adopted delaying tactics in y when the burning issues were the non-official side. As re- Haji's plea for inquiry into the tem, Sir Basil Blackett said the l apologia "time is not ripe" en Committee's report, Sir Wil- ood pleaded for postponement of erdict of the Assembly and even movers of the propositions to them, but the Assembly did not Basil's advice and carried the or enquiry into the Banking sys- rnment not daring to challenge di- on the question of the Skeen ee there were trenchant criticisms overnment attitude, both from Mr a Iyengar and Mr. K. C. Roy. may make Government furiously to

galleries groaned under the f hundreds of visitors and there an inch left in the distinguished gallery or even in the Viceregal ilitary officers in their uniforms with attention to the relentless of Government's attitude on the ommittee report. Sir Purshotam- akurdas arrived and sat next to Mr. who was carefully following the of the debate on Dr. Moonje's reso- which was amended by the Congress, ent for immediate acceptance of the ous report of the Committee. Mr. by his monosyllabic interjections he Assembly and Government aware proposed onslaught.

TACTICS OF GOVERNMENT.

ing discussion on Mr. Haji's resolu- Mr. Donovan, a Bengal civilian, exactly what Sir Basil Blackett had towards conclusion in explaining the rnment position. Similarly on the n Committee's report Colonel Craw , the Organising Secretary of the opean Association opposed the Skeen eme on grounds which were repeated d for word as His Excellency the Com- nder-in-Chief towards the fag-end of day's debate. But the non-officials hav- g in time become aware of this latest rm of tactics on the part of Government ere fully prepared to counter them with adequate force.

The debate on Mr. Haji's motion brought ut very clearly that Sir Basil Blackett was personally very anxious to meet the Indian demand, but as a Government member could not agree to an enquiry at the present time. Lala Lajpatrai spoke reminiscently as ex-Director of the People's Bank of Lahore, which went into liquidation for well-known reasons, and Mr. Shanmukam Chetty anticipating Government objection warned against postponement of the essential reform of the banking system which cannot brook a day's delay.

PROTECTION OF INVESTORS.

Mr. Roy strengthened the proposition of Mr. Haji with a suitable clause intended to protect the investors from Bank failures like those which India had witnessed since 1913, in almost quick succession. Mr. Haji did not hesitate to accept it, but Mr. Donovon unfolded Sir Basil's objection against the resolution that India should await the report of the Linlithgow Commission before launching on an All-India enquiry into an unlimited field of banking India. Sir Victor's Sassoon's and Mr. Kelkar's support to the resolution brought Sir Basil out with the plea for postponement.

But the Assembly was perfectly unconvinced, and was out for an enquiry at any cost. Government, therefore, wisely refrained from challenging division. Debate on the Skeen Committee's proposals took the form of a general survey of Indians' helplessness in meeting any foreign aggression whether by land or by sea, unless with the aid of a British army recruited from 6,000 miles away. It was Dr. Moonje in moving the resolution who drew a vivid picture of dangers to which India is exposed on all sides. On coast it is unsafe, for just remember the raid by Emden on the Madras coast and the scare it caused on the Burmese land border. There is always the possibility of a strong military China, helped by the frontier uncivilised tribesmen among whom every adult knows how to wield a weapon, making an attack on India. On the North-West Frontier side, we have warlike tribes often giving trouble. With an Amir of Afghanistan casting longing looks in spite of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty.

Beyond drawing this picture, Dr. Moonje did not say anything. Indeed he had no time to refer to the Skeen Committee proposals, and when the clock was running the thirtieth minute, Dr. Moonje hurriedly concluded with the advice to the Assembly to thrust down the unwilling throats of British officers proposals of the Skeen Committee.

MR. IYENGAR'S ABLE ADVOCACY.

But the exact position of the Indians to regard to this report was nearly summed up in the amendment of the Congress President. Despite his ill-health, Mr. Iyengar spoke with fervour, and was frequently cheered when he went on dealing sledge-hammer blows at the attempts of Government to refuse Indianisation of army and at the same time refuse India any element of responsible Government on the very ground that ndia is not capable of defending herself. In fact his amendment was moved without prejudice to Indians' claims for the right of self-defence and self-Government. Up rose Col. Crawford who is an ex-intelligence officer having retired from the army about five years ago, he had evidently been coached by the army headquarters as to the lines of his opposition. The official game was made known when the Colonel declared that "failure" was writ large on the Skeen Committee's proposal which had fixed the time-table of Indianisation which if followed would only lead to inefficiency and lack of British recruits at a time when the youth of England was already unwilling to take service in India.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."

Mr. Jinnah aptly interjected "why," and the Colonel came out with the explanation "because birds of a feather flock together." This gave Sir Hari Singh Gour an opportunity to hit at the Colonel with the remark "then leave us all alone to have a fully national army." The Colonel was a little puzzled, but soon recovered, and objected to the Skeen proposals, because first of all the education system in India does not in his opinion give requisite qualities of leadership, and therefore, India which is a part of the British Empire must agree to be served by British officers. It was towards the end of his speech that Colonel Crawford let the cat out of the bag when he gave expressions indicative of preference for a Dominion army.

Fortunately for the popular side, there was Mr. K. C. Roy who sprang the second surprise of the day with an attack on Government's insincerity and Colonel Crawford's unteable views. His wrath was directed more against Colonel Crawford who had presumed to know more than Sir Andrew Skeen, chief of the General Staff, an officer, who next to the Commander-in-Chief knew India's needs better than an ex-intelligence officer who had left the army five years ago. All three elected groups cheered this nominated member for his able exposure of Colonel Crawford's presumptuousness.

COL. CRAWFORD MADE UNCOMFORTABLE.

In short staccato sentences, Mr. Roy made the Colonel feel very uncomfortable. "Do you know that the Dominion army you talk of implies the withdrawal of the British army from India, grant of autonomy to this legislature and the rights of Indians to join all branches of army? Are you, Col. Crawford, prepared to accept all these conditions?" These thrusts knocked the bottom out of Col. Crawford's apparently officially inspired case, but Mr. Roy did not stop at that. He told the Assembly that if Col. Crawford's advice to dismiss the Skeen proposals as a failure was accepted, then it would take one thousand years more to Indianise the army. Speeches like that of Col. Crawford tended to strain the loyalty of Indian sepoys, and if Britain in any future European wars, wanted India's co-operation without which she could not succeed, then Col. Crawford must refrain from running down Indians.

That the speech of Mr. Roy came as a surprise on official benches was clear when the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Basil Blackett looked at each other and Colonel Crawford from his distance cast pity-provoking glances to the Army Secretary. The tenor of the Commander-in-Chief's speech was on the lines I forecasted two days ago. It was all in an attempt to mark time and prevent an adverse verdict. The feeling of disgust created by Sir William Birdwood's speech will manifest itself on the next non-official sitting when the debate will be resumed.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Public galleries were crowded and attendance was fairly full, when the

Continued on page 9

A WATERY GRAVE

TERRIBLE NAVAL COLLISIONS

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Tokio.—There was a heavy deathroll as a result of the two collisions in the course of the Japanese Naval manoeuvres off Maizuru. Cruiser Jiozu collided with destroyer Warabi in darkness, and the destroyer sank in 15 minutes with 90 Blue Jackets, petty officers and 12 officers. There were only 22 survivors. About the same time, cruiser Naka collided with destroyer Ashi, cutting through the after part of the latter and further 27 lives were lost. The Jindzu and Ashi had to be toked to the Port. The Naka was not seriously damaged and it was able to proceed to port on its own steam.—Reuter.

BANDITS ATTACK TRAIN.

16 PERSONS EITHER KILLED OR WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Washington.—The State Department has been inormed that 16 persons were either killed or wounded in a train which was attacked by several hundreds of bandits near Acaponeta in the State of Nayarit in Mexico. About 40 shots were fired and an American woman was seriously wounded.—Reuter.

SEVEN OAKS TRAIN DERAILMENT.

A HEART RENDING TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Eleven persons were killed and 50 injured in the derailment of the Southern Railway Train from London to Deal, near Seven Oaks. The engine and all except three carriages turned turtle. Rails were torn up and twisted. The Pullman car swung round right across the track and was completely smashed. A passenger on board the train said that the first intimation that anything was wrong was the sudden rocking, while the train was travelling at a high speed, with sudden grinding and tearing noise, as though the train had jumped metals. The train wobbled and then there was a terrific deafening crash. All were thrown from their seats, followed by piercing shrieks from frightened women and children. Several doctors who were on board the train rendered first aid to the injured. The nurses, ambulances and police seemed to spring from nowwhere. Saws, hammers and crowbars were used to extricate the victims. A young woman's legs had to be amputated, before she could be extricated. Another was so mutilated, that pieces of her body were picked up and placed in sack.—Reuter.

Later.—The death-roll has now been established at twelve.—Reuter.

DEATH ROLL MOUNTS TO 15

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Four of the injured persons, including a child died subsequently bringing up the death roll to 15. About thirty were seriously injured.—Reuter.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

FUNERAL OF ZAGHLUL PASHA.

CROWD OF STUDENTS AND BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Cairo.—The funeral of Zaghlul Pasha was very impressive. The procession to Imam Shafei Mosque where service was held included 4,000 official mourners, comprising Ministers, representatives of Government Departments and also of Labour syndicates, students, boy scouts and troops with many bands and banners draped in crepe. The coffin which was carried on a gun-carriage covered with silken Egyptian flag was preceded by 200 officers and followed by a mass of Effendis and others whom the police vainly tried to hold back.—Reuter.

FATAL BALCONY COLLAPSE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Cairo.—The Balcony on which 12 persons were watching the Zaghlul's funeral collapsed and three persons were killed.—Reuter.

BAFFALO SACRIFICED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Cairo.—A buffalo was scrificed in front of the Parliament House prior to the start of the funeral procession of Zaghlul Pasha.—Reuter's Special.

CAPT. BROAD'S RECORD.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Captain Broad flying in Tiger Moth plane of nominally 32 horsepower established a new world record for single-seater light aeroplanes reaching 300.10 kilometres an hour over the course of hundred kilometres from Hendon. This, if internationally recognised, will be the only flying record held by Britain.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMEN TO WAIT ON VICEROY!

MOVE FOR COMPROMISE ON RESERVE BANK BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, August 25.

The Textile Bill Select Committee is meeting to-morrow. No mill-owner is present except Sir Victor Sassoon to create enthusiam in favour of their views. The occasion was fit for enlisting public sympathy by vigorous canvassing. Sir Victor is not quite fit for such purpose because on important questions he votes with Government.

The Reserve Bank Bill is an ill-advised step and is going to be taken up tomorrow by a kind of deputation waiting on the Viceroy requesting him to make a compromise. It is surprising that prominent Congressmen who are preaching the stiffening of the programme are members of this deputation. General opinion is unfavourable to such a conference. Many are of opinion that it is better to fight the issue straight in the open Assembly rather than adopt devious and risky methods of the Viceroy's interferance.

END OF DIARCHY IN BENGAL.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION PASSED.

"MINISTERS PROP OF BUREAUCRACY."

MUSLIM MEMBERS' DISILLUSIONMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

There was clamourous demonstration against the Ministry with cries of "Down with the Ministry" outside the council Hall, in the maidan in front of the Town Hall and all precincts and the least available space in and around the chamber were packed to overflowing. There was much jeering and shouting as soon as Mr. B. K. Lahiri, who had abstained from attending the council these two days, entered the House to-day, a few minutes before the division bell on the No-confidence was rung.

Extra police arrangements were made along the entrance of the council chamber.

Amid scenes of great excitement in view of the No-confidence motion tabled by Dr. B. C. Roy, (Swarajist) the Bengal Legislative Council met with the Raja of Santosh in the chair.

At question time, Government declined to give information regarding the new policy adopted by Government on accommodation and transfer of detenus.

After interpellations were over, the motion of No-confidence was taken up.

Dr. B. C. Roy, the mover of the No-confidence motion, said that he had given notice of two motions viz., that the Council had no confidence in Ministers, Messrs B. Chakrbarti and Ghaznavi and the other that the Council had no-confidence in Minister, Mr. Chakrabarti. Dr. Roy requested the President to put them separately to the vote.

Proceeding, Dr. Roy said that the attitude of the Congress Party towards the Ministry remained unchanged. Diarchy had been, and would be inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing.

The policy of the Congress had not changed towards the Reforms since 1919.

MR. CHAKRAVARTI ATTACKED.

Continuing, the speaker criticised the attitude of the Ministers towards political prisoners, by themselves not voting with the popular party, but remaining neutral when the motion for their release was moved in the last Council. Mr. B. Chakrabarti, as the leader of the Responsivist Party, said during the elections, that unless certain conditions were satisfied, he would not accept office. But he had acted contrary to his pledges. Mr. Chakrabarti had voted with Government when the motion for rasing a loan of 36 lakhs came for consideration and he had helped in the drain of such a vast amount of people's money.

Dr. Roy also criticised the policy of Government in the Education department. With regard to the education of women and the Calcutta University, the ministers had proved they were the prop of the bureaucracy.

NO PERSONAL MOTIVE BEHIND MOTION.

In conclusion, he said that, in putting forward this motion, the Congress Party had no personal motive behind it. He placed it with all sense of responsibility, for the acceptance of the House.

Referring to the policy of the Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, Dr. Roy said that he was the apostle of the question now raging on music before mosques. He had, with his motto to serve his country and his community, failed to support his own people on the demand for the appointment of an enquiry committee into the Ponabalia shooting incident, in which 19 Muslims lost their lives.

DISILLUSIONED!

The Nawab of Dacca, in supporting the motion, said the Muslim members had come with a special mandate from their constituencies to work the Reforms and support the Ministry, and according to that policy, they had supported the motion for Ministers salaries in the last Council. But they had been disillusioned about the present Ministry which, he said, proved absolutely incompetent.

He concluded "I emphatically assure the House that Muslim members are not against diarchy but they are against the present ministry. If this ministry fails, we will support the coming one."

Mr. S. C. Mukherjee (Nominated) also supported the motion so far as Mr. Chakrabarti was concerned but opposed the motion as far as it related to Mr. Ghaznavi.

Mr. Traverse, European Association's representative opposed the No-confidence motion.

MOTION CARRIED.

After a stormy debate for more than two hours in which six members including the mover spoke for the motion and five members including the Ministers spoke in opposition, closure was applied and the motion of No-confidence in Hon. Mr. Ghugnavi was put to vote, and carried by 66 to 62 votes amidst acclamation.

When the division list was brought before the President he was told that two European members crossed the lobby before recording votes, while voting was in progress. Mr. Sen Gupta said that there was some infringement of rules.

The President after hearing both sides and also the members concerned, ruled that no infringement was done.

As the result was announced, Mr. B. Chakravarty said he had resigned, as Ministers had joint responsibility.

Objection was raised that before the other motion was voted upon, Mr. Chakravarty could not vote and accordingly, the President put the motion. "That this council had no confidence in Mr. B. Chakravarty," which was carried by 68 votes to 55.

4 MEMBERS REMAIN NEUTRAL.

During this voice, four members, namely the Raja of Nashipur Mr. Srish Nandi and two other Mohamadans did not vote.

The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

(IGN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The "Statesman" understands that before the vote of no-confidence in the ministers is moved at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. B. Chakravarty, Hindu Minister, will tender his resignations.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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RELIEF WOPK IN GUJERAT

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS VOLUNTEERS

The following are extracts from the report submitted by Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan of his tour of inspection in the areas in Gujarat where relief is being administered. He was deputed by the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund, Bombay, to investigate how the work is proceeding.

Being deputed by the Central Relief Fund Committee to proceed to Ahmedabad to enquire about (1) the measures for relief taken by Ahmedabad for the distress in parts north of Ahmedabad, (a) British territory, (b) Baroda State and (c) Mahi Kantha Agency. I left Bombay on Tuesday, the 18th instant by Kathiawar Mail; (2) I was also asked to make certain enquiries at Nadiad and Mehmedabad. Happening to meet my college friend Mr. Dadubhai at the Nadiad Station who had been there to see Shriyut Harilalbhai, we all proceeded to Mehmedabad by motor and had the opportunity to know certain details about the seriously affected Matar District. Mr. Narhari Parekh is already working there to the best of his ability but the difficulty is that there are certain villages in Matar which are as yet inaccessible. "If things continue like that we shall have to send an aeroplane", was the touching remark of Mr. Dadubhai.

Nadiad's present requirements are wearable and suitable clothing for (1) children, (2) women and (3) men. The blouses sent, have been a laughable show and overcoats given to the needy have been sold of by those to whom they are given.

On our way, we saw the village Sandhana in ruins and had to get down in our obeisance to the orders of the river Shedi which inspite of its smallness in every respect, has created a havoc. We want to the Mehmedabad Station by the Kaira Road and saw many houses demolished in Kaira proper and saw that the rulings across the bank of the river Vatrak were uprooted and thrown asunder. At Mehmedabad Station, there is a Passengers' Relief Association formed with the laudable object of giving guidance and lodging, if required, to passengers who are forced to halt there on account of irregularities of train. They supply water to passengers on the station and attend to their requirements.

At 12 noon I reached Ahmedabad and in company with Seth Kastoorbhai Lalbhai proceeded to see Shriyut Vallabhbhai Patel. I read to him application received from various affected parts and his message was one of hope and self-reliance. He asked me to convey to Sir Purshottamdas and the Bombay Committee that as far as seeds, food and clothing in Ahmedabad district were concerned, his Committee would not be obliged to approach the Bombay Committee. He definitely told me that Ahmedabad would do everything needful for the district. As regards the details, I was asked by him to go to the office of the Samiti. I saw there Shriyut Mallanker and Mr. Krishnaprashad Desai and got the complete information about cheap grain shops, free clothing and corn, cheap seeds, cheap housing materials and loans without interest to the agriculturists at Nalkantha in Bavla and other places. The detailed list of sums set apart for various areas is a big one but a mention may be made of a special sum of Rs. 15,000 that has been set apart to facilitate the standing of the surety for agriculturists who need Tagavi loans and whom Government though very anxious to give the same are unable to do so on account of certain technicalities of the procedure. It is aptly that such technicalities ought to be allowed to prevail over calamities. Mr. Mavlanker also placed before me the office records and the minute books covering the proceedings of the last meeting to enable me to know what work was being done.

There were two places only about which the Samiti Office was unaware (1) Valam via. Mehsana, a Gaekwadi Village (2) Sadra. While I was there a sum of Rs.1000 was received at the office from Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal meant for relief work at Sadra. I asked Mr. Desai to take a note for Valam and left the office of the Samity fully satisfied with the method of working. The Samiti is the chief centre of relief for the district and with the organising capacity of man of Mr. Patel's calibre. Every detail was attended to. My information is there are one or two separate funds but they too co-operate with the Central Fund.

SPLENDID WORK BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

On Thursday went to Lady Vidya Ben and I learnt to my surprise the organised work done by ladies, children and school teachers. They were ordered to ask for and receive clothing only but the brotherly feeling from the poorest to the richest was so keen that some of them managed to conceal flour of grain of some sort even 1|4 of a share at one end of the cloth and make a downpour of the same on the volunteers. Collections from 'Pol' (Bye-lanes) and lanes were transferred to Municipal schools situated in the locality and hence to the Premchand Roychand training College. Nearly one and half lacs clothes were collected, the uncleaned ones were bleached at Seth Ambalal Sarabhai's Mill.

I started to return by the 9-25 a.m. train to Mahmedabad. I reached Mehmedabad at 10-30 a.m. and from there motored to Nadid. At Nadid I saw Mr. Fulchand Shah, one of those selfless worker there. He said "we would require corn for 25 villages on the banks of the river. They are completely washed away. The labourers in those villages are not in a position to go on work. Distribution in corn, clothing and seed is going on well with the equaminity, Muslim volunteers also taking part in the same. The loss in the sale of seeds is minimising, the rate which was raised to Rs. 4 1|2 having done down to Rs. 3 1|2. A chief seed-shop has been opened at the Alina centre and we are going to open one at Mahudha in one or two days."

RELIEF WORK AT BARODA.

A direct train for Bombay being unavailable in the morning I got down at Baroda as there were applications from Kadi, Dehgam and Mehsana districts. At Baroda I passed the Sayaji Ganj Street through contaminating smell of rotten corn and saw the various buildings and modern and uptodate streets with marks of rising water protesting against the activities of modern P. W. Departments. The culvert leading to the Maharaja Woollen Mills as well as one near the station leading to the race course are still under repairs. I saw my sister-in-law Mrs. Sarda Ben Sumant and learnt from her the pitiable position in which her family and others residing in Ganj were put to. Her daughter was hardly a few furlongs distant from her and the mutual anxiety that they felt one for the other for five continuous days reminded me of the folk tale of Chandan and Malyagri. She also held that people within the City walls fared better. About 120 persons were sheltered in the place and they lived on coffee mixed with salt. I then went to see Summantbhai. Mr. B. F. Bharucha was there. He gave me certain proposals (attached herewith) for relief in the Baroda District. The co operation from all sides is unprecedented and was enough to move anybody. I learnt from that 4 lacs of Takavi without any interest for seeds have been laid aside by the Baroda State and as far as housing is concerned they are going to offer loans at 4 1|2 per cent. to those who are not very poor. The total amount so required being approximately 10 lacs and as regards free housing to destitutes complete figures were not available. They may be between 3 to 8 thousand which may mean and expense of 4 to 5 lacs as under. Letters from Kadi District and others were shown to him and the Diwan Saheb took a note of the same. I showed to him the printed list of the Gujarat Samiti. The Diwan Saheb was kind enough to give me an audience for full half an hour.

It seemed to me at Baroda that official routine runs very slowly as it has to pass through many channels. It is the same every where. Even here nothing has been definitely heard about the decision taken on the deliberations of the Nadiad Conference. Routines in such dire calamities immediate action is necessary merely add woe to our miseries The Committee of 47 at Baroda seems to be a very big one and hence is moving slowly. There is not a central figure that directs and takes all in accord. I attach herewith some of my suggestions.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. If through service to Ahmedabad is not possible in one or two days as advertised to-day one more train may be made to run between 7 and 8 p.m. from Mehmadabad to Ahmedabad, Third class compartments from affected areas which may lead to the spread of epidemics are over packed.

2. A good shed for the 3rd class passengers at Nadiad.

3| A volunteer from the working office on stations at train time. (for fifteen days)

4. Detailed list of gifts, loans of all sorts from various funds, associations of Bombay and from the central fund to be published every week. The sum total of all funds raised in Bombay for relief is necessary.

5. A detailed list of affected areas with the names of the recognised workers, officials or institutions from the Baroda Government like one of the Gujarat Committee.

6. Request for immediate presence of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

7. Enquiry from a proper source should precede distribution of fund. There are chances of exaggeration. When funds are raised there are persons who always like to take advantage of the same. It is due to general poverty prevailing every where.

8. Last but not the least the housing problem being serious no time should be lost in tackling the same.

9. Steps should be taken to make the working class and agriculturists self-reliant and not encourage to live on charity of others.

GOONDAS' ESCAPADE.

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Three goondas entering the house of Rai Dishichandra Sen Bahadur of Calcutta created a sensation last night in the Baghbazar locality.

As they were given a chase, they stabbed as many as three men who joined the pursuit.

One policeman was injured and one of the goondas was arrested.—Free Press.

HOUSING--THE MOST URGENT PROBLEM.

TRIBUTE TO NON-OFFICIAL WORKERS.

MR. DEHLAVI'S TOUR IMPRESSIONS

2 MILLION ACRES OF LAND WASHED AWAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 24.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding his impressions of the tour in the affected areas, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, said:—

I have visited practically the whole of the affected area in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts, and can endorse, in the main, all that has been written so far on the magnitude of the tragedy. Of course, allowances will have to be made for certain imaginations and flourishes of pen, which are bound to exceed the prima limit of facts. The catastrophe is indeed as great as it was sudden. In some parts, people have lost their everything and in most parts of the flooded area hardly any one has escaped some serious loss or another. But the most notable feature of the whole scene is that the people have taken the entire situation with a calmness and fortitude which is simply touching and admirable.

ORIENTAL RESIGNATION.

This, however, does not mean that the blow is not severe. I only wish to show as to how much the Indian cultivator, and others like him, can bear and suffer, even under the heaviest of calamities. What may be feared is that their oriental resignation to what they would call a matter of 'kismet' may mislead those outside whose duty is 'prompt action.' Nevertheless, I must confess that there is absolutely no panic in the flooded area. I cannot say that they have recovered from the situation, because it would be foolish to think so.

It would take them months, if not longer, to be themselves again. But one notices with a sigh of relief that those hit have not succumbed in despair. They are recovering and are up and doing their best to improve their own situation. There are other important reasons also for which the man in the affected area may not appear to be so agitated and out of wits to the outside observer as imagination may presume him to be, and the first and foremost reason is that the cultivator and those who live in his surroundings have been used for long to the ravages of repeated famines and more repeated years of scarcity.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

The loss due to house collapse is simply enormous and indescribable, 'and the greatest problem for the Government, the people at large and the afflicted class itself is the problem of housing the area,' and it must be solved immediately because until the ill-fated families get back into some home, they will not have the peace of mind nor the vigour which they would have applied to cope with the flood and the wash-out of their crop, had their houses not fallen. This is not only affecting the present season, but the season to come. The problem of housing the 'cultivator' in the flooded area is, again, as great an acute as that of housing the 'non-agriculturists in the many townships' that have been quite as cruelly hit as the former, and I lay special stress on this question of housing the 'townships. The simple reason is that the agriculturist being the milking cow, every agency would first rush to his rescue and the equally unfortunate in the towns may remain neglected.

CRUSADE AGAINST HAVOC.

Referring to the help rendered on the spot, I think it is the honest duty of every independent visitor to Gujarat freely and frankly to admit, gratefully and with admiration, by both the officials and the non-officials to this miniature world, which was so suddenly and cruelly hurled into the throes of a cyclone which turned all elements against human life within its sphere. These two agencies, which did yeoman service by way of immediate help, were themselves entangled in the same calamity and were in equal danger of their lives. And yet what they have done, is admitted loudly and with grateful tears by the people who have been helped. The conduct of some of the officials was simply heroic. It would be invidious to draw distinctions, because I think every officer in his situation, wherever he was, has done his best, but Viramgaum, for instance, was full of praises for the Mamlatdar, the Sub-Judge, the Sub-Inspector of Viramgaum and the President of the Municipality.

NON-OFFICIAL WORKERS EULOGISED.

Now a word for the non-official element. Their work was certainly no less heroic Young, patriotic men immediately rose to the occasion and entered the danger zone and did their utmost. Every evil has its good points, and this common danger to man in that area actuated common interest in each heart, and people rendered help without distinction of caste and creed, and with readiness. In fact, it is a stirling feature of this tremendous havoc that 'the touchable and the untouchable, the Hindu and the Muslim, forgot all their differences and were huddled together as one humanity.' The Hindu element particularly deserves all praise, and I give it with the fullest of admiration. It came out in an army and rendered help, and is doing its best even to-day. This noble band of workers under Mr. Vallabhbhai, in the Ahmedabad district, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai in the Kaira district, and Dr. Chandulal and the Thakor Saheb of Amod in the Broach district, are in my eyes so many heroes working in different directions heart and soul for allaying the manifold miseries, of which there seems to be no end in Gujarat to-day. And what is very commendable about their method of work is that, wherever possible and necessary, 'as it is in many corners of the area,' they are freely inviting the co-operation of such members of the communities which are hit as would be useful in giving them full information to reach the dole and the other charity, which is so nobly pouring in, to doors which deserve it.

PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED.

One cannot but admit all this great service, and yet it must be borne in mind that that has not solved, and cannot solve, the problem which remains untouched yet, and that is the restoration of the agricultural and other property ruined to the people. The Relief Fund, and many multiples of it, were and could only be temporary palliatives, which all those, who are in a position to think and act, I am sure, realise as well and as keenly as those who have been thrown by this act of God into a position and made subject of this mercy. The people themselves admit that this cannot go far. The problem, therefore, stands as unsolved to-day as it was when the flood showed its actual ravages. The problems are two, viz., the agricultural and that of housing the people. The latter, the greatest of them all. In the latter again, I may earnestly repeat, that of housing those rendered roofless in towns and the non-agriculturists even in villages, is the greatest to my mind. I would even suggest the diversion of the funds in the hands of the Relief Committee towards this end. If, however, this class of people are not helped as readily as the agriculturists, the public will have to consider afresh the question of help to the needy in this respect.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS IN BARODA.

STATE AID INADEQUATE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BARODA, August 23.

As I had to investigate the question of village relief work, the first thing I did on reaching Baroda was to go and call on Dr. Sumant, the moving spirit of the Prajamandal Village Relief Committee. The State has left the work of village relief more or less to this Committee which has received about fifteen thousand rupees from different sources including the twenty-five hundred rupees from the Dewan fund. The resources are hopelessly inadequate looking at the extent of work undertaken, but they are resolutely struggling on with the aid of charitable bodies like the Hindustan Deshi Merchants' Association of Bombay whose volunteers have already distributed relief material worth more than fifteen thousand rupees and are still working in Padra district in close co-operation with this Committee.

EXTREME NEED OF CHEAP GRAIN AND SEED SHOPS.

Dr. Sumant told me that the people of the villages though suffering acutely, were quite unwilling to accept gratuitous aid and cheap grain and seed shops had become an absolute necessity. His Committee is opening twelve such shops in the affected areas and has sanctioned twelve thousand rupees to cover the immediate losses. Of course, this sum, he said, is far too small, to cope with the demand and will not keep the work going on, for more than a few days at the best. He was extremely emphatic on the necessity of keeping the cheap grain shops going for quite a considerable period in a community, where people though hard hit, were unwilling to accept charities.

PEOPLE STRONGLY DISAPPOINTED.

In the afternoon I spent some most instructive hours at the Prajamandal office. Crowds of disappointed villagers kept coming here from all Talukas in the hope of aid they have failed to get from official quarters. All of them have got very sour complaints to make about the State relief measures, which they say are inadequate in view of the loss sustained. We have been constantly reading about lakhs of rupees offered by the State for loans, so I made close inquiies and found that the whole business was not quite what it appeared at first sight.

The calamity of the villages seems to have been minimised out of all proportion and the loans being given, are hopelessly inadequate in value. Khatedars of fifty and a hundred bighas get loans of less than a rupee per bigha while the cost of weeding and planting would in no case be less than seven rupees per bigha of land. And people tilling other peoples' land on lease are not eligible even for this and most of the lessees are forced to leave agriculture off altogether. Inamdari villages are served neither by the State nor by the Inamdars themselves. So much about the immediate relief while the great problem of housing stil remains entirely untouched and no official declaration of policy in this connection is still forthcoming.

DEEPLY HUMILIATED.

Most of these people are respectable Patidars who object to charities and can accept only loans. And it is quite touching to listen to their splendid idealism even in this hour of agonising calamity. I could read the imprint of a deep humiliation on their faces. They are a patriotic lot and and their deep sense of mortification at what they think is the failure of the State's sympathy for their misfortune, far outweighs their disappointment at not getting the aid, they had been led to expect from the State.

FRESH POINTSOF DISPUTE.

BETWEEN DEWAN AND CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

BARODA, August 24.

The middle class people who have been rendered homeless are expressing dissatisfaction on account of the delay in executing relief measures. Private and Government charity has so far fed and clothed only the poor classes.

The Government order sanctioning an advance of six months' pay to clerks contain so many ifs that according to general opinion, nobody will be tempted to apply for it.

Fresh points of dispute have arisen between the Dewan and the Central Relief Committee. The Dewan has upto now contributed only Rs. 5,000 out of the one and quarter lakh promised. Interviewed, a responsible member of the Committee stated to a press representative that many of the Committee's proposals, including housing schemes, have been turned down by the Government which says is not prepared to do more. According to him, Government measures, though admirably planned, are not properly executed by the officers who show, it is alleged, favouritism in granting loans and relief. As many of the office-bearers of the Committee are Government officials, the Committee cannot take bold meaures and bold stand and fight out their point with the Dewan. The Government, he continued, have managed to mislead the outside public by publishing summaries of their orders which makes it difficult for the Committee to collect outside help. The general impression outside is that the Government of Baroda has done everything required and that Baroda does not need relief and help. In fact, he continued, the Government have done nothing exceeping issuing circulars full of schemes, never to be put into operation.

REPORTS FROM MOFUSSIL.

In the mofussil, however, he added, they are doing better work than is being done in Gujarat. Though the sanctioned amount for the Tagavi loan is small, the Dewan deserves thanks for sanctioning it, and giving it without interest up to five hundred rupees to agriculturists.

Asked what he expects from the Government, he said, the Government should give bonus, say three months' pay to their servants without any condition and free building material to others. The Government would be well advised if they would spend over two lakhs of rupees in building new chawls for forming new colonies. The City no more needs free doles of gram. The prime need of the hour was good housing for the people. Side by side, he said, Rent Act should be passed to discourage profiteering. He was for the co-operative housing scheme, but taking into consideration the economic condition of Baroda, he thought the best thing was that the Government should undertake to build chawls to house the people who have been rendered homeless and destitute.—Free Press.

STUPENDOU GUJAR

2 MILLION ACRE WASHED A

WANTED REM LAND REV

The first stupefying sh the dire calamity in Guj grim details are now po the affected parts of exact extent of the e wrought by the recent The facts that we have b so far point out to one that the economic loss i by the floods is several t what has been assessed by through their own agen Munshi, the Secretary of ers'-Peasants' Federatio of "Khedut" who has l connection with the rel nised by his Committee by the special represent Bombay Chronicle" with some idea as to the extent his Committee has work careful investigation of fa estimated the loss at so 12 and 15 crores.

The following is a concis facts that our representati from Mr. Munshi:—

There are 3660 villages districts of Gujarat, out of 1860 have been affected by th The Executive Committee of Peasants' Federation, in thei on the 1st of August, passed to the effect that the Com proceed with the detailed in the entire economic loss and ment to be requestel to direct th make thorough enquiries and p solidated report of the facts mittee, moreover, authorised Secretary to carry on an in vestigation on behalf of the In pursuance of the behest of tee, the General Secretary forms to all the affected vil quested the responsible men to supply the information ac table specially prepared for He is so far in possession of over 400 villages.

TWO MILLION ACRES WA AWAY.

The crop sowings over two m of land have been completel away. This means not merely tion, but the loss of labour, t fresh seed and labour, and abo investment of the whole year. loss on this score will come to aggregate of four crores, taking average Rs. 20 per acre.

Besides it is very likely that the inundated soil will be rende lutely unfit for cultivation for a at least five years owing to the s of land. Mr. Munshi's calculatio that this kind of spoliation will a tracts of land with an approxima age of one lakh. Taking on an Rs. 200 per acre the total loss on account will amount to no less than two crores.

RECURRING LOSS COMES TO CRORES.

It will take at least 5 years to bri spoilt soil under normal cultivation loss on this head will be a recurring and will amount to nearly Rs lakhs every year, an yield of an acre valued at Rs. 50 annually. Of course loss will be very much more in the c of superior crops like tobacco and othe Taking Rs. 50 lakhs every year, the aggregate loss for five years will amount to n less than two and a half crores.

HOUSING TO BE TACKLED IMMEDIATELY.

The collapse of houses is a graver calamity to be faced. The total collapse in the affected area has now been approximately estimated at one lakh and fifty thousand. The cost of houses varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 2,500 and the average cost can be safely fixed at Rs. 300 per house t be constructed. The total economic loss on this head alone will amount to nearly Rs. four and a half crores. The rebuilding of houses is, moreover, an urgent necessity and it has to be immediately tackled.

Gujarat has, besides, sustained considerable loss in food grains, chattels, seeds, household goods and cattle. On an average the loss on this score per house can be estimated at Rs. 20 as it varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 500. The total loss on this head alone comes to Rs. 30 lakhs.

TOTAL REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT NEEDED.

The Committee of the Farmers'-Peasants' Federation have definitely recommended two measures to provide a satisfactory relief to the people in distress. The first measure is that the assessment for this year should be wholly remitted on the lands affected by the floods. The loss to Government Treasury on this account will be in the neighbourhood of forty lakhs of rupees out of a total annual revenue of Rs. 70 lakhs for the whole of Gujarat.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

The Committee has, besides, put forward a Village Reconstruction Loan Project. According to this project, a loan of Rs. five crores is to be floated for the purposes of reconstruction. In this behalf a bill is being drafted to be introduced during the coming October session of the Bombay Legislative Council and it has got the appro-

(Continued on next Page.)

NMENT'S LETTER TO MILL-OWNERS.

ntinued from page 6.)

nd important cause to deny us uard" recommended by the d?

F UNFAIR COMPETITION.

evidence placed before it Board has unanimously found e of any "incidental" protec- ay have been in the Revenue was still the necessity for an duty of 4 per cent." to ce the 10 per cent. "unfair" f double shift working in s means that the least econo- t necessary to coun- would be the Revenue 11 per cent. plus the for unfair advantage or 21 all for Piecegoods, and the of 5 per cent. plus the 10 r double shift advantage or in all for yarn.

emphasises this on page 221 rt thus:—

e held that a differential duty nt. is "so small" that it will aterial assistance" in meeting petition. It must be remem- it is "in addition to an exist- of 5 per cent. on yarn and 11 n cloth."

ts it being "so small" and nadequate, which leads him to at looking to the past history of try (meaning the appreciation the repeal of the Excise Duty of per cent.), it should not be con- inappreciable." (Page 221). e's apologia could only arise is feeling that a meagre 4 per was not an effective safeguard, erhaps the Mill-agents might ap- any help in their present desper- tion. On page 202, they amplify nt:—

State aid and the changes in the hich we have proposed can, in s, prove "no more than palliа- hey will indeed fail in their f they do not succeed in stimul- encouraging the industry to reorganisation and effect econo- he lines suggested."

knew their scheme was a very " one and perforce insufficient i- nless the Mills helped themselves same time with their own recon- n. Somehow an erroneous notion r seem to pervade their entire pro- s, and the members were over- to avoid increase, however justi- at action might be, and it was nsideration more than anything else ems to have induced the Majority mmend the Bounty as a better re- although they fully realised that ntinuance of the industry in the to which it was reduced was most rable; they say on page 185:—

n view of the dangers, financial and trial which are inherent in the con- nce of the present conditions, the for "as effective a measure of State s possible" does not appear to us to re elaboration.

ey also fully realised the following omic truisms:—

a) that a "normal" price was the all-in production cost of an efficiently conducted Mill plus a fair minimum industrial profit of 8 per cent. (para. 32, page 62).

b) that when there is a freight-war, or a price-war such as the Japanese launched from 1924 to 1926, the "normal" price falls to a ridiculously low and "abnormal" level, and consumers get an unexpected and adventitious wind-fall; but such wind-falls cannot be continued permanently, and the remedial measures must be such as to bring back the "abnormal" price to "no higher" than the "normal" level, so that the consumer pays "no more than the normal" price, viz., the production cost plus a fair profit of 8 per cent. (page 170).

(c) that reserves are meant to be a provision specially made for paying dividends, when natural conditions, such as failure of Monsoon, or bad trade-cycle, or such unforeseen and force majeure circumstances prevail, and not to pay dividends when adverse conditions prevail through unfair foreign competition, which are and ought to be avoidable. Even properly made reserves are not to be frittered away to tide away consequences of unfair competition or trade-wars.

(d) that Government is very unfair to attribute present depression to mismanagement or to natural causes of trade depression, when the Tariff Board has found that the depression is due to unfair competition (para 35), (see also page 89).

(e) that the Tariff Board has erred in thinking that 6 months' notice is necessary, as the Japanese Convention of 1905 cannot be implied to carry with it a licence to exploit our industries with bounty (10 per cent. exemption tax), unfair working conditions, and depreciated exchange, which release us from the obligation to give such notice.

GOVERNMENT MISUNDERSTANDS OBJECT OF PROPOSED BOUNTY.

The stimulus to spin higher counts was not the cause for which the "safeguarding" duty was proposed by the Majority, but for the double purpose of counterbalancing the unfair advantage in part, and for partly relieving the disability on yarn also and to avoid an increase in price, however justifiable for leaving the hand-loom weaver with a cheap yarn price. The stimulus to spin higher counts follows as a sequence or as an effect rather than as a cause. Any doubt or misunderstanding is removed by the following paragraph, as also from considering the Majority's report as a whole (see page 187):—

"We have elsewhere pointed out that it is in yarn of counts 31's to 40's that Japanese competition is most severe and as the advantage derived from double shift working including a reasonable return on capital may be placed at 10 per cent., a bounty on the scale we propose which amounts to about 7 to 8 per cent. on the present selling price, "added to the protection afforded by the existing 5 per cent. duty," would "do much" to counterbalance the advantage and enable Indian Mills to hold their own against unfair competition in respect of such yarn."

For "safeguarding" purposes, I prefer an extra duty to Bounty because the latter is no "deterrent" to the competitor like the former.

"PRESUPPOSITION" REFERRED TO IS UTTERLY ILLOGICAL.

I confess my inability to see any logic at all in the following paragraph in Government's Letter to Millowners. Whatever can it mean?:—

"When, therefore, a Safeguarding duty is levied in addition to a Revenue duty, the presupposition is that the industry will still be safeguarded fully against unfair competition even if the revenue duty is reduced or abolished."

How can it? The principle is that the unfair advantage has to be effectively neutralised till the unfair advantage lasts, and if the aggregate safeguard is 15 per cent. on yarn and 21 per cent. on cloth, any smaller amount would be insufficient to attain the object. It is a mere "quibble," whether we designate the relief to be given by the name of "Protection," or "Safeguarding" or an "alternative" or "additional" duty or "Bounty" or give any two of them to operate together simultaneously. The fact remains that "equity" demands that the relief must be adequate and effective.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 26TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday you are a sober-minded well-informed personality, and a walking encyclopaedia. You give out your opinions on all subjects under the sun, and to everybody, unasked. You know well the names of the smallest towns, lakes, rivers and islands in the world, but, strange as it may seem, you do not possess any knowledge or information about some commonplace facts and incidents. You do not know, in spite of your bookish knowledge of anatomy, the location of the heart, whether it is on the right or the left or above or below the human anatomy (though it is to be admitted you have your heart in the right place). You can quote with remarkable accuracy the names of the kings and even their Vazirs from the time of, at least, William the Conqueror, or Mahamed Ghaznavi, how many Ranis and children they had or had not, committing to heart even the diseases they died of. But if you are asked to mention the name of your own great-great grandfather (let alone the name of great-great grandmother) that is, only the fourth generation, you will stammer and stutter, and plead ignorance, thereby indirectly admitting that they were not historical personages, that is, they did not make history, although they did make a good family of scapegraces like you. This is of course not your fault, but that of the soulless, spiritless, boneless, vertebraeless, antidiluvian "wooden bureaucracy," who insists on imparting a worthless system of education to India's rising manhood and budding womanhood. You are one of the chaps who delight in indulging in the glories of the Empire, talking and thinking Imperially, that is, have heavy meals and bumper drinks of Empire products. Even at night before you lay your leaden head on your pretty cuddle bed you will think Imperially, and take a whiff or two of Imperial specials to wind off the day's proceedings.

INDIAN DELEGATE ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Sir Fazli Husain, Indian Delegate to the League of Nations was entertained to dinner by Ahamadiya seet at Southfields Mosque. The address of welcome was read by a English woman (Moslem). Reuter's Special.

EMBARGO ON INKERMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Moscow.—The Odessa District Court has placed an embargo on ex-Soviet vessel Inkerman.—Reuter.

WANTED INDIAN SANDHURST.

(Continued from page 7).

Assembly re-assembled to-day. The agenda contained a resolution by Dr. Moonje on the Skeen Committee Report to which amendments were tabled embodying the inter-party decisions.

At question time, Sir B. N. Mitra stated that seventythree (lakhs?) had been spent on the Council House at New Delhi up to March last.

Mr. Crerar told in answer to Mr. Sarfaraz Khan's question that a party of Moplah convicts who voluntarily elected to settle in Andamans were permitted to visit Malabar and bring back their wives and families with them. These facilities were granted in pursuance of the Government's undertaking in October last. The sugestion that coercion was used was incorrect.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied to a question by the same member that the Civil Aerodrome at Karachi was ready for use, services for which provision had been made would be completed by the end of September 1927.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh was told by Mr. G. S. Bajpai that the question of appointing Agents in other Colonies besides South Africa would be considered only after sufficient experience had been gained as a result of the appointment made in South Africa.

Mr. Crerar informed Mr. Gaya Prasad that there had been no correspondence with the Burma Government for separation of Burma from India. Government were not aware of the report that a European Colony would be established in Burma in view of its close proximity to the Singapore Naval Base.—A. P.

PENSION RULE REPORTS UNFOUNDED.

Replying to a question of Mr. Harchandrai Vishendas, Sir Basil Blackett stated that the reports published in newspapers about new pension rules were unfounded. No such rules had been sanctioned by the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND KHADI FUND.

Mr. Crerar informed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that under 23 (1) of the Government Servants Conduct Rules Government servants were prohibited from subscribing to the Khadi Fund. The Government of Madras had reported the prohibition they had made to the Government of India.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Did the Government of India instruct the Government of Madras to recall the order.

Mr. Crerar: The matter is one for the local Government in respect of their own officers.

RESERVE BANK BILL ON 29TH.

Sir Basil Blackett announced that the Gold Standard and the Reserve Bank Bill would be taken up for consideration on 29th and discusion would be followed on the successive days. After this the Imperial Bank Bill would be taken into consideration. If there was time that week the Bill making it an offence to slander Prophets would be taken into consideration.

ENQUIRY INTO BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Haji's resolution for an enquiry into the position of banking institutions.

Mr. Sesha Ayyangar supporting the motion said that he was sure in which form the Reserve Bank Bill would evitually be passed and therefore could not say whether that measure would assist indigenous banking. The Commission suggested by Mr. Haji would be a right step in the promotion of Indian banking. The Reserve Bank was not a panacea.

Lala Lajpatrai said that the motion did not necessarily mean the appointment of a Royal Commission. Any Commission or Committee which could go into the problem was sufficient. An enquiry into idigenous banking was absolutely essential for the industrial development and economic improvement. This inquiry would create confidence in small investors in indigenous banks which were able to attract the money of small investors.

Mr. Chetty recalled the history of the resolution and referred to the resolution passed in the Indian legislature on many occasions and the promises made by Government to hold an enquiry.

MR. ROY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. C. Roy moved an amendment at the end of the resolution for the addition of words to the effect that the committee should report what, if any, measures are desirable to regulate and control banks and banking business in this country."

There had been frequent demands for an enquiry into banking system and Government had been promising enquiry since 1914. Now was an excellent opportunity to redeem that promise but Sir Basil Blackett could not be blamed for not instituting an enquiry. He had a very strenuous time since he took up the finances of India. If there was delay on his part it was not due to his dislike for investigation.

IMPERIAL BANK NOT POPULAR.

Mr. Kelkar said the Currency Commission's report too had emphasised the need for banking reorganization. The Agricultural Commission would cover only a special field and would leave the Urban aspect of the matter untouched. In Urban areas too co-operative institutions had been established and these must be encouraged.

Sir Victor Sassoon wondered why Government did not accept this resolution. It time was not yet ripe for a Committee of Enquiry then they should make some advance at least by appointing experts to collect material for a future enquiry.

PLEA OF COMMONSENSE.

Mr. Donovan, Bengal Official, asked the House to accept the view of Sir Basil Blackett that they should wait till the Reserve Bank question had been settled and the report of the Agricultural Commission had been received.

Now the decision of the Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill would have very important bearing on the banking future of this country and so would the report of the Linlithgow Commission regarding financing of agriculture. If a committee were appointed to-day it might be found at the end of the year that most of its material must be scrapped as having already been covered. He was thus not advocating procrastination but urging that it was only common sense to await the decision of these two events.

NO COMPLIMENT TO BRITISH RULE.

Mr. Haji replying to the debate expressed the hope that the House would not be drawn into the delaying tactics behind Mr. Donovan's speech. Sir Basil Blackett himself had admitted more than once that an enquiry need not wait till the Reserve Bank was brought into being. It was no compliment to British rule in India that they had not sufficient information about indigenous banking institutions when Indians had been asking for development of banking facilities since 1880. Whatever the cost and however wide the issues the enquiry should be taken in hand at an early date.

"TIME NOT SUITABLE FOR ENQUIRY."

Sir Basil Blackett summing up pointed out that Government had been doing enormous spade work in connection with the banking system. They were endeavouring to make a complete preliminary survey of the existing conditions relating to banking as a result of the External Capital Committee's suggestion. This spade work included the question of the creation of an Indian institute of bankers which had been now brought to a successful issue here. Sir Basil Blackett paid a tribute to Sir Norcott Warren who was retiring from India after 42 years' service and wished a long and happy life to Sir Norcott. (Applause). First of all there must be a desire on the part of Indians for banking not a mere possession of bank buildings. Government were not opposed to the idea underlying the resolution but they did not accept the resolution as it stood. The present was not the suitable moment for an enquiry nor to decide on its scope.

The amendment of Mr. Roy was accepted and the resolution as amended was put and carried. the Government not challenging a division. The House then adjourned for Lunch.—A.P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WANTED INDIAN SANDHURST.

After lunch, Dr. Moonjee moved:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that as a beginning in the direction of preparing India for self-defence immediate steps be taken to bring about the indianisation of the cadre of officers in the Indian Army unanimously recommended by the Skeen Committee within a period of fifteen years and to carry out the unanimous recommendations of the Committee with regard to the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst and the recruitment of the Indian officers in those arms of the defence forces paid for out of the Indian revenues from which they are at present excluded."

Dr. Moonjee said the policy of Non-Association of Indians with the national defence had created a situation which was increasingly becoming intolerable.

Dr. Moonje appealed to the Government to take a broad view of the problem. He said India had a long coast line to be protected with a coastal trade of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of foreign nations.

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED.

Sir Denys Bray raised a point of order whether Dr. Moonje was not transgressing the scope of the resolution and dwelling on the relations subsisting between the Government and foreign powers.

The President ruled the subject of the resolution was that India should be prepared for self-defence, and Dr. Moonje was within his rights in showing the cause why India should be ready for self-defence. This announcement of the President was received by the unofficials with cheers.

DR. MOONJE'S REMEDY.

Dr. Moonje maintained the remedy was complete co-operation between Indians and Britishers. Britain by herself could not gurantee the defence of India by herself. Today Indians were incapable of undertaking the defence of their country, but they did not lack the necessary qualities for training for national defence.

Concluding, Dr. Moonje said the situation had changed completely in recent times and neither the people nor the Government could be content with the policy of stand-still.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar next moved with the premission of the Chair the following revised amendment of which he had given notice of and which reads:

"Subject to the revision of the whole scheme of the defence of the country in and future constitution for India acceptable to the people of India and while feeling that the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee specially relating to the continuance of the British recruitment do not satisfy the Indian public opinion, this Assembly is of the opinion that the acceptance of the unanimous recommendations that the Committee have made will mark a definite beginning in the indianisation of the army in India and it, therefore, recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that he may be pleased to accept those recommendations and give immediate effect to them."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said the resolution made it clear that the recommendations of the Skeen Committee was a subject of the Nation'ts rights to demand the control of the defence of the country which Dominion Status carries with it, and the expression of dissatisfaction at the inadequate recommendations of the Committee.

Having made this clear Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar paid a warn tribute to the members of the Committee for their ardous labours.

A SELF-RESPECTING DOCUMENT.

Proceeding, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the report of the Skeen Committee was a self-respecting document to which India could subscribe. There was an entire absence of inferiority. (Cheers.) Credit was largely due to Mr. M. A. Jinnah. (Cheers.) in this connection. One great factor was that the recommendations of the Committee were unanimous and the European members and Military experts who sat on the Committee had suberibed to the Report. Great credit was due to them also.

There were many points in which the Report did not as far as Indian opinion would like, go. But the recommendations were there and it was intended, by putting the most modest amendment before the House, to give the Government not the slightest excuse for pursuing dilatory tactics. The Finance Member, in the noon, had only complained of a craze for committees. But he did not support the recommendations of the majority of the committees when they came for approval. Hence, was this Skeen Committee appointed by Government with terms of reference and personnel of their own choice. This committee had made unanimous recommendations and the Assembly was willing to give these recommendations its fullest support.

Indias had risen to the occasion in civil atmosphere. There could be no fear that, given opportunity, Indians would rise to the occasion in military sphere also. Hence was the opportunity to Government to reciprocate the co-operation of the Opposition benches.

APPEAL TO VICEROY AND C.-IN-C.

In conclusion, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar maintained it could not be said that there was not enough manhood in India to undertake national defence. The valour of Marathas, Muslims, Punjabis, Sikhs, and other Indian martial races, was a matter of history. He appealed to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Leader of the House to support Indian opinion. If they failed to do so, they would be showing once again the futility of any attempt at co-operation and would be giving greater incentive to the national movemnt. (Official and Unofficial cheers.)

Colonel Crawford said the problem was how to build up Indian army by Indians which would be capable of undertaking the entire defence of India. It was a plea for a much larger army.

On the Report of the Skeen Committee, continued the Colonel, was writ large the word "Failure." The Commitee did not apply its mind to efficiency so much as how to bring about certain proportion of British and Indian officers; and in trying to secure that proportion, efficiency was sacrificed. To-day, the strength was short of 50 per cent of British officers. Service in the Indian Army was no longer popular at home. (Cries of Why?) British officers, continued Colonel Crawford, did not want to serve in an uncongenial atmosphere.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

Coming to the problem of recruitment of Indian officers, he said the main difficulty was that under the existing system of education, right material was not available. The only practical solution was to maintain intact the existing army and build up another Dominion Army, recruited entirely from Indians. (Cries of "Double our army!")

Colonel Crawford: Dr. Moonjee had given you sufficient reasons for that course.

Continuing, Co. Crawford said he was unable to understand the Indian opposition to eight-units scheme.

DOMINION ARMY IMPLIES DOMINION STATUS.

Mr. K. C. Roy said he had tabled an amendment that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to accept the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. But he did not move the amendment as it would meet with support neither of the Government nor the Opposition. Instead, he supported the amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, which, in its operative part, was substantially the same as his own. The Government, Mr. Roy maintained, would be deviating from the normal course of conduct if they did not accept the recommendations of the Skeen Committee.

Criticising Col. Crawford's scheme of Dominion Army Mr. Roy said Dominion Army implied Dominion Status, replacement of the King's Army by Dominion Army and the right of the Dominion Army officers to enter any branch of the King's Army. Did Col. Crawford imply that these conditions would follow the establishment of the Indian Army? Indians were ineligible to enter the King's Army as commissioned officers.

Mr. Roy further urged that having dispensed with racial discrimination in civil sphere, it would be contradictory to maintain it in the military sphere.

He appealed to the Government to do away with racial discrimination in the Army.

STUPENDOUS LOSS IN GUJARAT

(Continued on previous Page.)

val of the several prominent members of the Council.

Mr. Munshi hopes that every member of the Legislative Council will give his unstinted support to the bill which will come before the Council in the next session. The loan that Gujarat is asking is not the loan for spending, but it is the loan for lending on the greatest guarantee of soil and the industry and labour of the peasantry.

Voice: In civil life there is communal appointment.

Mr. Roy: It is your production. (Laughter).

NO SUPPORT IN FUTURE WITHOUT CHANGE IN POLICY.

Concluding, Mr. Roy said that speeches like those of Col. Crawford placed a heavy strain on the loyalty of Indian soldiers and the Indian people. (cheers). The Government would find it very difficult to meet any future war without Indian opinion solidly supporting it and such support could not be expected if the official policy continued unchanged.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhary supported the amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a brief speech.

GOVERNMENTS' POSITION EXPLAINED.

The Commander-in-Chief next spoke and explained the position of the Government. His main contention was that the Government were not prepared with their conclusions as the recommendations of the Committee were still under their consideration. He recognised the valuable work done by the Skeen Committee, but emphasised that the Government could not divest themselves of the responsibility for taking an independent decision.

At this stage of the debate the House adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TILL MONDAY.

Discussion on the Skeen Committee's proposals will be resumed on the next non-official day. The Assembly adjourned till Monday when the Viceroy will address both houses.—A.P.

FISHING FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

EX-DEWAN APPROACHED.

BARODA, Aug. 25.

It is understood Mr. C. N. Seddon, ex-Dewan of Baroda has been approached by the British Cabinet for accepting a seat on the Statutory Commission. Perhaps he will act as Secretary to it.

Mr. C. N. Seddon is a retired I.C.S. and before retirement he held the charge of Commissioner, C.D., Bombay Presidency. He was twice Amatya at Baroda. He has worked as administrator in several Indian States and it is probable that in view of his extensive knowledge of the States he has been approached.

At present he is at Oxford—a professor of Oriental languages.—Free Press.

BEGGARS CANNOT BE CHOOSERS.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S VIEW.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The first sitting of the Select Committee on the Bill to protect yarn is provisionally fixed for Friday when the Assembly will not be sitting.

Conversations have been in progress between the Party leaders and Commerce Member in regard to grant of freedom to the Committee to consider the duty on cloth also. The Commerce Member has declined to consider his attitude. A final appeal was made in the open house to-day by Pandit Malaviya and again refused by the Commerce Member.

In this connection, it is freely stated that Government of India have received representations from the Japanese and Lancashire interests protesting against the proposed duty on yarn. Sir George Rainy holds, it is said, that the Government of India have already offended a powerful interest and added to their difficulties by their revised proposals to give effect to what in his honest opinion was earned by the Textile Industry. If the proposals in regard to the yarn are not acceptable to the Textile Industry without duty on cloth, the Industry has only to declare its opinion in those terms and Government would be only too ready to drop their proposals.

The Mill-owners' representative, it is understood, takes the view that beggars cannot be choosers and the Industry must accept what is given to it while fighting for more. This view leaves the onerous duty of judging between the effects of the duty on mill yarn and the handloom industry in the Congress and Nationalist members without the expert assistance which the Mill-owners could have placed at their disposal. In view of the determined attitude of Sir George Rainy, it is calculated that the duty on yarn would meet with opposition on the ground that it would affect by itself the handloom industry.—Free Press.

Smart Novelties in Beauty Culture

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"To Acquire Plumpness."—The very best thing I can recommend is to acquire the "milk habit." Drink at least a quart of creamy milk every day, and you will soon fill out those scraggy lines. A few coconeids might help. Chemists supply these.

"Care of the Hair."—Your hair needs the right kind of shampoo to bring back that softness and lustre. Get about two ounces of stallax from your chemist, and dissolve a teaspoonful only in a cup of hot water. This is plenty for each shampoo. After the shampoo rub a little boranium lotion into the roots of the hair. It is a remarkable tonic and hair stimulant. You can make it by mixing an ounce of boranium in a quarter pint of bay rum.

"Excessive Perspiration."—I sympathise with you. Most people do not know how to avoid the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration. But if you use a little powdered pergol you will have no more trouble. It is much used by refined women.

"Superfluous Hair."—There is nothing so unsightly. Get an ounce of powdered pheminol and apply a little directly to the hair, which will quickly shrivel up, fall away and leave no trace behind. It has a wonderful devitalising effect on the hair roots.

"Slaves to Powder."—Face powders are not very satisfactory. You will find a solution of eleminite all that you demand. Dissolve an ounce in four ounces of water, and apply a little of this to the face in the morning, rubbing gently in till dry. There will be no more "greasy skin," and the effect lasts for many hours, even in a hot room. Many ladies have discarded face powders entirely, and use this method only. It saves much trouble and defies detection.

"Don't Use Rouge."—If you really must have colour, just touch the cheeks with ordinary cosliandum, and you will be delighted with the change. It is quite harmless. It produces the hue of perfect health exactly and is not obvious like a rouge.

"Roughness of the Skin."—Probably you are using the wrong kind of soap. So many of the minor ailments of the skin—acne, pimples, scaliness, blotches, etc.—are due to the caustic action of the free alkali in the majority of toilet soaps. But I do know of one perfect soap for delicate skins. It is called Pilenta, and costs a shilling a cake. Its action is bland and soothing, and it is very cleansing to the pores.

"Face Peeling."—You can do it yourself at home, if you wish. Get an ounce or two of Mercolised Wax and apply it nightly like cold cream. Wash it off in the morning. The action is quite harmless, and so gradual that no one can detect what you are doing; about ten days is the average time. It works by gently absorbing the worn-out scarf-skin that gives the face its sallow look, but it does not affect the healthy active tissue beneath. It is used to clear the skin also of freckles and tan, and while some skins respond much more quickly than others to its action, I have never heard of a failure. It cannot possibly grow hair.

"Pale Lips."—If you are going to do that, prolactum is the best thing to use. Get a soft stick of prolactum from your chemist and apply like lip salve. It is quite harmless and gives a most natural effect.

"Correcting Over-Stoutness."—By taking clynol berries for a few weeks you will not only remove all traces of the fat with which you are troubled now, but will eliminate from your system the tendency to become fat. Clynol berries is the only preparation known which strikes at the root of the evil, removing not only the fat but the tendency towards developing fatty tissue.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Mennaline is what you are trying to think of. Get an ounce and apply a little each night with the finger tips to eyelashes and eyebrows. It actively stimulates the hair roots.

"To Make Hair Grow."—Boranium dissolved in bay rum is quite the best hair grower I know.

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT.

"Kesari" writes its principal leader on the recently issued statement of Dr. Ansari under the caption "From the cloud-land of idealism to solid earth of realities." The journal has no quarrel with Dr. Ansari's individual position of an orthodox Non-Co-operator, so long as he is ready to face facts as they are and recommends for the adoption of the people a programme that is practicable. It expresses its general agreement with Dr. Ansari in his analysis of the present situation and the programde he recommends. The paper gives credit to Dr. Ansari for being frank and honest when he could have been otherwise and was even advised to pretend what he is not. "Kesari" expresses its inability to comprehend how Dr. Ansari can at the same time recommend the formation of "the Opposition" in the legislatures and advise it to admit that the politieal parties which are to constitute are carrying on "simple and pure co-operation" with Government. The only policy that can be followed in the best interests of the country is that of responsive co-operation which means support to Government, wherever possible and resistanee wherever, it is necessary; Dr. Ansari means the same but does not; like the name.

CONGRESS MUST ADOPT DIRECT ACTION.

"Nawa Kal" critically examines Dr. Ansari's statement and congratulates him on his remaining a non-believer in the Councils and a staunch Non-co-operator. The journal, however, does not agree with Dr. Ansari's prescription of political and communal unity at any cost. It says it is not enough to dismiss the Swarajists, Responsivists and Liberals by asking them to form a Peoples' Party for Council purposes. Whatever the policy that Council-entrywallas adopt, the Congress must wholly dissociate with them, concentrate on communal unity and a programme of direct action and must give up those, who for one reason or another are opposed to this course. The Congress can claim leadership and efficieney, only after this.

BASIS OF HINDU MOVEMENT.

"Mahratta" writing on the address, Sir Sankaran Nair delivered as President of the C. P. Hindu Conference at Nagpur expresses itself as follows:—

"Hindnism that cannot protect its women had better disappear. That Hinduism is obviously not fit for Swarajya" is the key-note of the speech delivered by Sir Sankaran Nair, as President of the Hindu Sabha held at Nagpur last week. The above-quoted words of his have come directly from his heart and are echoed and reechoed by the Hindus every day. In fact, this very sentiment constitutes the basis of the Hindu Sabha movement. There are critics—Hindus and Mahomedans, who put forward a maze of arguments with regard to the causation of these communal feelings, but the fact itself, as embodied in the above words, cannot be lost sight of. Outrages on women, slaughter of cows, desecration of temples and forcible conversions by the Mahomedans, are the order of the day and it passes our comprehension how the Hindus can ever tolerate all these insults. Sir Sankaran Nair, who has been given to the habit of judicial weighing of events and evidence nearly all his life, and who has been koown to be a liberal-minded, social reformer, has defended the Hindu Sabha movement, its activities of Shuddhi and Sangathan and the necessity of organising the Hindu community in order to defend themselves against Moslem aggressions, in a manner that carries conviction. His analysis as to the cause of the present staate of things is thought pro-

"HINDUS SHOULD NOT TRUST CONGRESS."

"Maharashtra" writing on the same C. P. Hindu Conference says that the conference was eminently successful and gave a revolutionary turn to the Hindu Sabha movement. Resolutions on removal of untouchability were a difficul thing to do even in Social Conferences, but the Hindu Conference did it without any flutter. On the day, the resolution on removal of untouchability was passed, a Brahman restaurant-keeper also declared that from that day he would entertain even untouchable customers. Sir Sankaran's serious speech pointed out, says the paper, that even Gandhiji and the late Deshabandhu Das failed to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. The journal endorses Sir Sankaran's advice to the Hindus not fully to confide in the Indian National Congress, so long as the Muslims maintain their special League and carry on the consolidation of the Hindus with vigour.

PLIGHT OF FRONTIER HINDUS.

"Shraddhananda" writes with very great feeling on the plight of those Sikh and Hindu families that have been forcibly expelled by the frontier tribes and expresses resentment and surprise at the attitude of silence that prominent Muslim leaders have adopted in this matter. Tde journal also condemns the alleged indifference of Government who have failed in their primary duty of protecting the lives and property of these innocent victims of Muslim fanaticism. The journal significantly inquires, whether Government would act similarly, if the same injustice was done to some European inhabitants of the frontier or had devised stricter measures.

"BETRAYAL BY POONA N. C. O.'S."

"Swatantra Hindustan" deprecates the conduct of those Poona Non-co-operators, who at the invitation of Mr. N. C. Kelkar have bartered away their true faith, says the journal, on the mere assurance from Responsivists that they would heartily co-operate in the propagation of the Khaddar movement. The paper argues it is a union of incompatibles, a "contradiction in terms" and defaulting N. C. O.'s should not expect tdat the 100 per cent. N. C. O.'s will ever support them. True Non-co-operators will never agree with those, declares the journal, who rejoice in burying deep the principles of N. C. O.

MILL-WORKERS' STRIKE.

"Majoor" and Kamkari" both organs of the textile workers of Bombay say that it is sheer injustice that owners should carry on their three-looms experiments at the cost of the workers and without caring for the extra hardships they are put to. "Major" argues that it very highly speaks of the unfitness and inefficiency of the mill-owners, who after running mills for over hundred years do not yet understand how to treat their workers.

REFORM IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige?

The Law, Procedure, and Elections Committee of the Corporation is discussing the means and ways of improving the election methods for the Municipal Corporation. It has recommended certain non-controversial points to the Corporation which have been already accepted by that body. The Committee is discussing the redistribution of seats in the different wards of the city. The Committee further has put forward proposals for the constitution of fifteen different divisions for election purposes. It would not be out of place if I place same suggestions for the consideration of the Committee and the Corporation. I may mention here, while passing, that the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee of the Corporation has no representative from F ward, although F ward comprises the biggest area of the City.

The number of representatives from F ward should no be baser on the number of voters in F ward. Because, most of the chawls in the locality are rented for les than ten rupees per month with he result that the voting strength is less, although the population is more. If the seats are alloted on the strength of voters, the few Corporators will find it difficult to study and work—if they want to at all—all the various problems affecting a vast area like the F ward.

The Municipal law should be so amended as to prevent a non-resident of a particular ward, from standing as a candidate for that ward, the law should be modelled on the lines of the Council elections compelling a candidate to have a residential qualification. F ward is very unfortunate in this respect as two of its represenatives,—Messrs. Pothan Joseph and Nare—are not resideents of F ward.

For the Election purposes the city should be divided into many districts having definite and separate interests. For example, Naigaon with Bhoiwada has got its own problems of sewage and sanitation etc., which can be studied sympathetically and efficiently by only one of its own representatives. Matunga (G.I.P.) with Vadala and Antope Hill can form separate entity for election purposes. No area which has got common interests and common problems of sanitation etc. should be divided into portions only for the convenience of the management. I have mentioned the above areas only to show what I mean by separate and common interests.

In the last elections, the candidates were authorised to enrol voters in their respective wards. The confusion and the mal-practices exposed in the court during the election disputes was disgusting. No candidate or sitting member of the Corporation should have the right to enlist voters on his recommendation unless the would-be-voter produces a valid-proof of his tenancy.

If the wards are not sub-divided as suggested above there should be at least four polling stations in each ward to avoid the congestion and inconvenience to the voters.

Lastly, it is really sad to note that the public is not paying any attention to the changes that the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee proposes to introduce into the Corporation. If we want a really democratic Corporation-Corporation elected to carry out the wishes of the voters, then all public spirited-men must give more attention to these changes that are likely to be introduced.—Yours etc.

M. B. UDGAONKAR.
M.B. BS.

Parel, Aug. 18.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

R381

DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT

PRESS COMMENTS

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

Dr. Ansari is a staunch nationalist, and he is naturally very eager to unite the two communities. We have already expressed our views more than once on the All-India Congress Committee resolutions and do not desire to repeat them here. We are sceptical about the general acceptance of those resolutions, and therefore do not feel enthusiastic about them. But there is one other matter in Dr. Ansari's statement which we desire to endorse with all the force at our command. Dr. Ansari has rightly expressed the desire to have a united Congress. During the last few years the Congress has degenerated into a party caucus, and has been exploited for serving the political interests of a single party in the country. It has lost its representative character and its prestige has been seriously impaired. Hitherto the appeals for a united Congress were not supported by a sincere effort to accommodate other parties. They were merely used as an eye-wash. Dr. Ansari's appeal has the unmistakeable ring of sincerity about it. He is desirous of abolishing or suspending all those mandates in the Congress programme which stand in the way of other parties entering the Congress. We hope he will compel the A.I.C.C. to suspend the Khadi clause and other similar clauses in the Gauhati resolution, till the next session is over. The country is seriously divided, and if all parties can discover a common platform, the chances of political unity will substantially increase. But even if differences remain, we do not think the Congress should form a party in the country, or be the monopoly of one party but should be the meeting ground of all parties and representative of all views in the country.

OBSTRUCTION A NECESSARY WEAPON.

The "Tribune" writes:—

The most important parts are those in which he pleads energetically for a united people's party in the Councials, a union of all political parties on platform of the Congress; and the welding of the various communities in the country into a single solid nation. As regards the first, our only difference with him is as regards his assumption that there is no room for anything but co-operation in the Conncils. Ordinary constitutional opposition is a form of co-operation, and in that sense there is a large element of truth in what he says. But you can scarcely describe wholesale obstruction, which is certainly constitutional opposition, though an extreme and drastic form of it, as co-operation; and no Congressman, who enters the Councils, whether Swarajist or Responsivist or Independent, is prepared to discard wholesale obstruction as a possible, permissible weapon. They may not try it to-day or to-morrow. It may never be necessary for them to try it at all. But it is as necessary a weapon in the armoury of a patriotic party within the Council as direct action is in the armoury of a patriotic party outside it. Nor do we see why all Congress parties in the Council must necessarily be prepared to accept office and co-operate within the Cabinet. If the unity of all political parties in the Congress is not to be a barren identity, it is surely possible to so arrange things that while one group of Congressmen accepts office, another does not. As a matter of fact it is difficult to see how the transferred departments are to be worked at all, if the Council, but one people's party.

A PROPHECY COME TRUE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The results of the policy which Congressmen have hitherto pursued in the Councils have by no means been gratifying. Whatever its small gains, that policy has brought in its train perhaps all the evils which Messrs. Ansari, Kasturiranga Iyengar and Rajagopalachari foresaw with true prophetic vision in their Joint Note in the Civil Disobedience Committee Report, extracts from which we republish elsewhere. They apprehended that demoralisation would be one of the consequences of a policy of entering the Councils with the avowed object to wreck it. Who can say that their apprehension was unfounded in the light of the history of the past few years? There has been amongst us far too much of pusillanimity, of casuistry, and of mental reservations, if not indeed of hypocrisy. When people argue that they might, without doing violence to the Gauhati resolution, spare the Ministry and yet discharge their undertaking to overthrow dyarchy, one feels that the height of disingenous has been reached. What Dr. Ansari asks us to do is to get ourselves freed from obligations which, because of their incompatibility with our abilities, equipment or faith, impair, may be in imperceptible degrees, our moral sensibilities. Let us, he says, divest absolutely clearly labels and return to absolutely clearly defined politics. Dr. Ansari remains the staunch non-co-operator that he was when he first accepted Mahatma Gandhi's lead. He has even now no faith in the Councils. But just as he avows his honest faith, without reservations, and is prepared to act up to it, he wants his fellow-Congressmen to do likewise. He is entitled to make this appeal and obtain the requisite response. Those who agreed to give a trial to total obstruction were not by conviction total obstructionists. The evidence tendered before the Civil Disobedience Committee showed that save for a handful, all those who were in favour of Council entry, were for working the Reforms for what they were worth. No wonder that lacking conviction in obstruction and practising it under compulsion, Congressmen in the Councils have consciously or unconsciously fallen back upon expedients for which they have had to seek sanction, not in the Congress programme, but in extra-Congress obligations such as the mandate of their constituencies, or, not seldom, the exigencies of their particular province. It is, we think, high time to put an end to these anomalies, and to harmonise, on the one hand, the mandate of the Congress with that of the electorate and, on the other, Congress policy with the political beliefs of Congressmen at large.—A. P.

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(2) *Rahimkhan of Damoha.*—We have cured 15 cases with your Amritdhara and Prandata. It is in reality a very useful medicine."

(3) *Kanwar Pal Singh, Circle Munsarim Bhanpura (Indore)*—"In the beginning of June cholera epidemic broke out here I then sent for 30 pills of Pranda a from you. All the patients to whom I gave these pills have recovered from cholera."

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ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

RECOMMEDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

DELHI, August 24.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Simla on September 9. The main item on the agenda, it is understood, is the consideration of the Delhi Muslim proposals of March last in the matter of joint electorates. The Council will also consider the proposal of holding the anual session of the League in Madras this year. The suggested dates for which are 30th and 31st December.

PRESIDENCY OF LEAGUE.

The Madras Provincial League, it is understood, has recommended the name of Seth Yakub Hussain (Madras) for the presidency of the League. The other suggested names for the same are of the Aga Khan, the Maharaja of Mahmodabad, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Mahomed Shafi, and Maulvi Mahomed Yakub. It is also suggested to appoint committees of the Council to revise the Constitution of the League and prepare a draft memorandum on future reforms for discussion at the next annual sesisson. Lastly, it is understood that the Council will consider the situation created by the "Rangila Rasul" case.—A. P.

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PREMIER'S WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE OF CANADA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Rugby.—The Premier and Mrs. Baldwin arrived at Southampton this afternoon in the liner "Empress of Scotland" from their Canadian tour. Both spoke very highly of the way they had been received in Canada.

Addressing the press representatives the Premier said, "I have a very strenuous time, but it has been a wonderful experience and I have enjoyed every minute of it".—B. O. W.

CONFERENCE OF PRESS EXPERTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Geneva.—A very important conference of press experts from all over the world, under the auspices of the League of Nations opened at the Reformation Hall where the Assembly of the League meets every year. Viscount Burnham presiding mentioned that the Conference would deal with press rates by cable and wireless, telegraphic codes, protection of news and professional facilities for journalists.—Reuter.

...OR. BHANDARKAR.

...R AND REFORMER.

...ent and active social re... and especially in an age ...tury when a social reform ...dest type was looked upon ...ossly irreligious, nay, even ... certainly a hazard which ...ed men with the courage ...f the Late Dr. Sir Ram...rkar would have braved. ... undeterred by the popular ...ate Doctor carried on his ...nda of curing the then ...of its manifold diseases. ...ar, Justice Ranade, Mr. ... Telang and their contem...l to a very critical period ..., when the doors of the ...ad been, for the first time ... our Indian scholars. It, ...l these scholars not only ...tand and assimilate that ...terpret it to the rest of ... universities had just ... the young scholars, in ...a free access to the vast ... literature. The task of ...a new culture to a people ... that culture is, indeed, a ...e. Throughout his career ...ormer Dr. Bhandrkar had ...ery clamorous ortho... regard for the new ...un down as a blind imita... stern culture. To reconcile ...he old was really the pro...oblems and Dr. Bhandarkar ...it according to the light that ...n.

...nsurpassed fame of the Late ...kar is not restricted only to ...ocial reforms. He was also ... ...tonist an Orientalist of world... ...on and above all an extraor...d scholar. He has left behind ... of literature that has certain... ...he treasuries of our knowledge. ...prate the loving memory of ... man, once in a year, by way ...bration of his anniversary, is ...at we can do for him. ...tion with the second anniver... death of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna ... Prof. V. N. Naik delivered a ...ful and instructive address at ...ting held under the auspices of ...Theists' Union, on Wednesday ... the Prarthana Samaj Hall, ... Justice S. S. Patkar presid... opening speech, Justice Pat... the Late Doctor as an edu... an educationist, an orienta... great social and religious re... Bhandarkar's connection with ...na Samaj, the speaker went ... was very intimate and it was ...tness of things that the Young ...on should celebrate his an...

...IS LIFE WORK.

... Naik's written address on the ... the late Dr. Bhandarkar was ...rtaining study of the great ...his work in life. The speaker ... late Doctor one of the greatest ...a had produced. Continuing he ...one characteristic that struck ... in the life of Sir Bhandarkar ... austere discipline with which he ...gulate his work. It was that cis... ...hat made him the great scholar he ...ven in old age, Dr. Bhandarkar ... work at the rate of 14 hours a day. Naik argued that genius was pati... ...d the great learning and scholar... ... the late Dr. Bhandarkar were the ...ts of that preeminent quality of ...ce. The speaker then discussed at ...length whether Dr. Bhandarkar was ...nd imitator of the western culture. ...onclusions were that he was not. Ac... ...g to him, Dr. Bhandarkar was not ...rmer by fashion but he was a re... ...r by convictions. It was the light ...n him that prompted him in all his ...ons. Dr. Bhandarkar was, moreover, ...reat student of India's ancient culture. ...was the light from the past that had ...mined his path.

Quoting a Latin author, Mr. Naik held ...hat a scholar was also greater than his books and certainly Dr. Bhandarkar was greater than the books he had written. He was a man of rigid discipline, austere self-control, painstaking industry and above all of scientific truth. He led a life of spotless character. It was the insight of a scholar that made him a social reformer. Learning was to him a vital need of his daily life. His convictions were a synthesis and happy blending of the old and the new.

Justice Patkar's concluding remarks were as apt as illuminating. The speaker laid emphasis of the one quality of Dr. Bhandarkar that was the sheet-anchor of all his greatness and that quality was a scrupulous regard for truth. Dr. Bhandarkar taught only those principles which he lived himself. There was not the slightest discrepancy between the enunciation of his principles and their translation into action. Dr. Bhandarkar did not belong to any particular nation. The men of his type were essentially the citizens of an intellectual commonwealth of all nations.

A vote of thanks to the President and the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th instant, an article appears about fire insurance of the Bombay Municipality. It is true that the insurance of almost all the properties of the Municipality and Schools Committee were placed in Foreign Insurance Companies. When I was in the Corporation, I moved a resolution asking the Commissioner to state the amount of fire insurance placed with Indian and Foreign Companies and also asked him to place all the insurance in Indian Insurance Companies in future. The statement made by the Commissioner was that as there were no Indian Companies who could take risk for one Municipal building worth Rs. 20 lakhs, he had placed most of the insurance in foreign companies. If I remember, only some insurance was placed with New India Insurance Company. I challenge the Commissioner that it was not true to say that there were no Indian Insurance Companies who could not take risk for Rs. 20 lakhs. The Corporation passed my resolution, but the Commissioner came with a scheme to start Insurance Fund of the Municipality to insure municipal properties. In this way the insurance was hence placed with the Indian Insurance Companies although there is a resolution of the Corporation. I am not an expert to say whether the Insurance Fund started by the Municipality will be successful or not. I wish and request the members of the Corporation to re-consider the question in light of the experience gained by other public bodies outside India where Insurance Fund has proved to be a failure. Will some member move in the matter?—Yours, et.,

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

ASSAULT IN COURT.

SHIVAJI TERCENTINARY RIOT CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT Aug. 23.

When the defence evidence, of the Shivaji Tercentinary Riot case in the Court of the Special Magistrate Mr. C. N. Millard, was being ecorded, one of the accused leaving his seat from the line of accused, assaulted a Muslim spectator in the court, holding him by the neck, even though a police constable was standing just beside him On being reprimanded by his worship, the accused explained that the spectator had insulted his (accused's) Sheth (perhaps a member of the Muslim Defence Committee) by not vacating the chair, he was occupying, for the Sheth. This made him angry and he therefore made the spectator to vacate the chair by force.

The accused then apologised at the instruction of his counsel for his conduct.

The Magistrate warning him said that he would be sent to goal if he happened to repeat such misbehaviour.

It may be stated that more than a couple of dozen of chairs are placed in the court by the Muslim Defence Committee since the commencement of the case.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN DIVISION.

According to the report for the week ending 22nd August, the general conditions in the Southern Registration District as regards cholera continue to be satisfactory The steady and marked decline hitherto shown has been kept up. Kanara continues to be free from the epidemic, while Dharwar shows 2 attacks and 1 death against 5 and 2 in the previous week. Belgaum records 27 attacks and 15 deaths against 36 and 19 last week, while Bijapur returns 10 attacks and 5 deaths against 52 and 18.

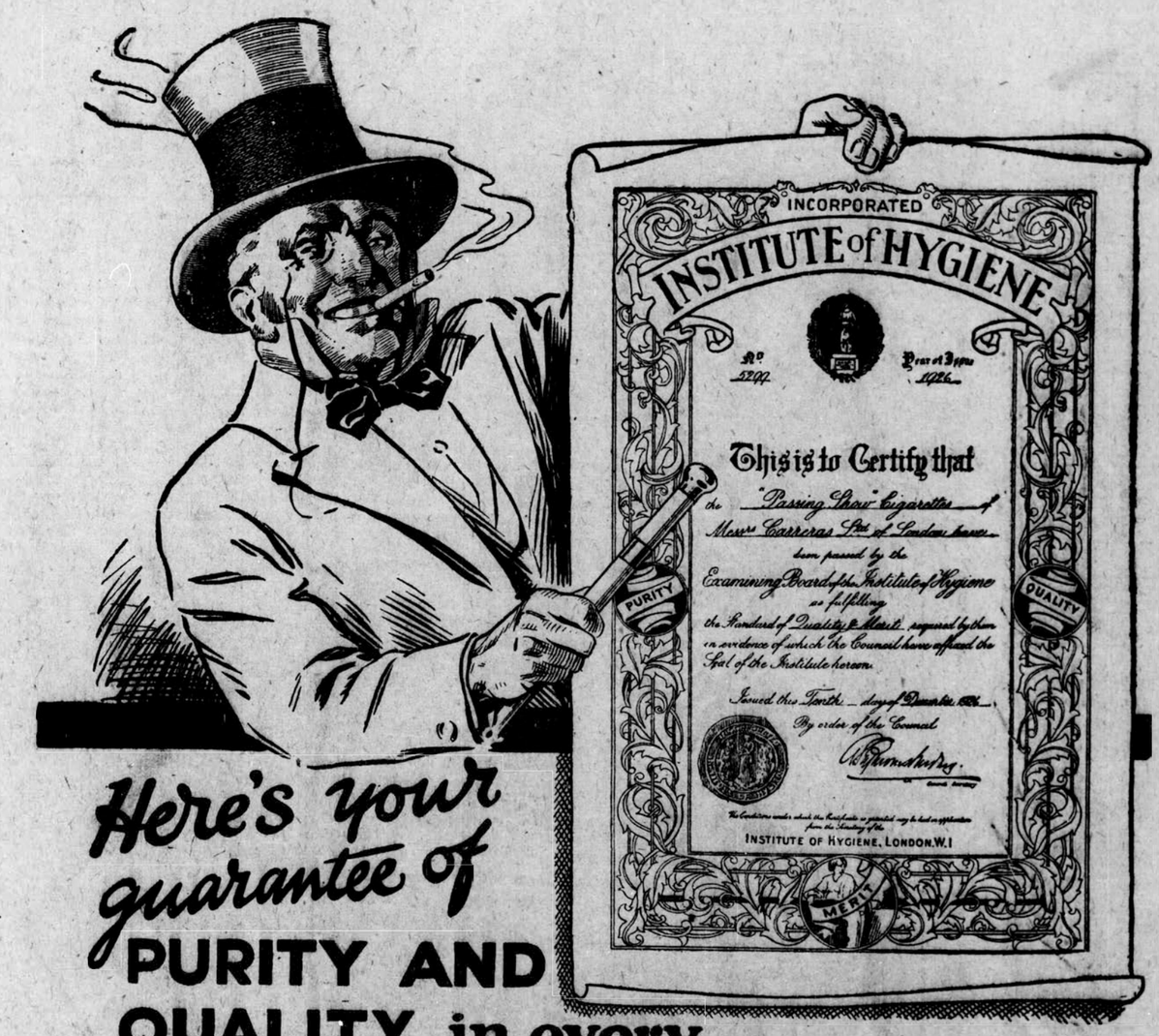
Indian States:—Kolhapur State reports 53 attacks and 22 deaths: Sangli 1 attack only: Jamkhandi 15 attacks and 1 death: Kurundwad Junior 7 attacks and 4 deaths Kurundwad Senior 10 attacks and 3 deaths.

MOHAMED SABOO SIDDICK EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

A meeting of members of various Muslim Societies, and Anjumans was held at the office of the Anjuman-i-Ziaal Islam, on the 18th August, under the chairmanship of Kazi Ataullah Sahib to discuss the proposed scheme and the site selected by the Trustees of the above Trust to establish a Muslim School.

There was a general concensus of opinion that the Trustees had failed to take into consideration the needs of the poorer classes among the Muslims of Bombay, for whose benefit the Trust was endowed. There being no definite information regarding the scheme before the meeting, it was decided to appoint a provisional committee to communicate with the Trustees to get particulars already asked for by the Madanpura centre of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and any further particulars that may be conducive to arrive at a decision to take further action in view of the general interests of the poorer members of the community who are the real beneficiaries of the Trust. It was also decided to take any other action necessary to safeguard the interests of the community, and to see that the real object of the Trust was fulfilled.

The following have agreed to serve in the Committee: (1) Mr. Syed Munawar, (2) Mr. Abdul Rauf Khan, (3) Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqui, (4) Mr. Fazil Muraj.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